DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 357 442 EA 024 857

AUTHOR Augenblick, John; And Others
TITLE How Much Are Schools Spending? A 50-State Examination of Expenditure Patterns over the Last Decade.
INSTITUTION Education Commission of the States, Denver, Colo.
SPONS AGENCY Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, New York, N.Y.
PUB DATE Apr 93
NOTE 51p.
AVAILABLE FROM ECS Distribution Center, 707 17th Street, Suite 2700, Denver, CO 80202-3427 (Stock No. SF-93-2: $7.50; quantity discounts).
PUB TYPE Reports - Research/Technical (143)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC03 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS Educational Finance; Elementary Secondary Education; *Expenditure per Student; *Expenditures; *Financial Support; Public Schools; Salaries; *School District Spending; *School Funds; *State Aid; State School District Relationship; State Surveys

ABSTRACT

Since publication of "A Nation at Risk" in 1983, state and local expenditures for education have increased significantly, from $108.4 billion a decade ago to $210.4 billion by 1991-92. On average, per-pupil spending for 1991-92 was more than $1,250, or 30 percent, above the level required to keep pace with inflation during the 1980s. State per-pupil support increased an average of $95 per year above inflation through 1990-91. Similarly, local per-pupil support increased about $99 per year above inflation through 1989-90. In most states, the increased expenditures went toward higher salaries and to improve teacher-student ratios. Several factors influenced spending levels for different expenditures: strength of state and local economies, changes in enrollment, voter attitudes, school-finance legislation, and funding competition between schools and other social services. By 1991-92, state expenditures for education were lagging behind inflation. Local support, by 1989-90, barely matched inflation. Thus, if the findings of "A Nation at Risk" led to increased education spending, the effect either wore off or was overwhelmed by other factors. Included in an appendix are 10 tables on different aspects of per-pupil expenditure, state support, local support, instructional staff salaries, instructional staff-pupil ratios, and state cost-of-living indices. (JPT)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

ED357442

EA024857

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

☑ This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.

☐ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.

• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy.

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

S. F. Walker

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

EA

HOW MUCH ARE SCHOOLS SPENDING?

A 50-State Examination of Expenditure Patterns Over the Last Decade

Prepared by

John Augenblick
Gordon Van de Water
Augenblick, Van de Water & Myers

and

Mary Fulton
Education Commission of the States

Education Commission of the States

April 1993

This publication was supported by a grant from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation.

Copies of this book are available for $7.50 from the ECS Distribution Center, 707 17th Street, Suite 2700, Denver, Colorado 80202-3427, 303-299-3692. Ask for No. SF-93-2.

© Copyright 1993 by the Education Commission of the States. All rights reserved.

The Education Commission of the States is a nonprofit, nationwide interstate compact formed in 1965. The primary purpose of the commission is to help governors, state legislators, state education officials and others develop policies to improve the quality of education at all levels.

Forty-nine states, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are members. The ECS offices are at 707 17th Street, Suite 2700, Denver, Colorado 80202-3427.

It is the policy of the Education Commission of the States to take affirmative action to prevent discrimination in its policies, programs and employment practices.

Postage and handling charges:	Generous discounts are available for bulk orders of single publications. They are: 10-24 copies, 10% discount; 25-49 copies, 20% discount; and 50+ copies, 30% discount.
Up to $10 — $2.50	
$10.01-$25.00 — $3.90	
$25.01-$50.00 — $5.50	
$50.01-$100.00 — $8.00	
Over $100.01 — $10.50	

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary iv

Introduction 1
Purpose of This Report 1
Data Used 2

Public School Spending in the 50 States 3
Spending Patterns 3
State Differences 4

State Support for Public Schools 7

Local Support for Public Schools 11

Instructional Staff Salaries 13

Instructional Staff Levels 15

Links Between Spending, Revenue, Staff and Salaries 17

Conclusion 19

Appendix 21
Table 1. Adjusted Current Expenditure per ADA Pupil for All States, 1982-83 to 1991-92 22
Table 1-A. Percentage Change Between Pairs of Years for Current Expenditure per ADA Pupil for All States, 1982-83 to 1991-92 24
Table 2. Adjusted State Support per ADA Pupil for All States, 1982-83 to 1991-92 26
Table 2-A. Percentage Change Between Pairs of Years for State Support per ADA Pupil for All States, 1982-83 to 1991-92 28
Table 2-B. State Support as a Percent of State and Local Support for All States, 1982-83 to 1991-92 30
Table 3. Adjusted Local Support per ADA Pupil for All States, 1982-83 to 1991-92 32
Table 3-A. Percentage Change Between Pairs of Years for Local Support per ADA Pupil for All States, 1982-83 to 1991-92 34
Table 4. Adjusted Average Salary of Instructional Staff for All States, 1982-83 to 1991-92 36
Table 4-A. Percentage Change Between Pairs of Years for Average Salary of Instructional Staff for All States, 1982-83 to 1991-92 38
Table 5. Number of Instructional Staff per 1,000 ADA Pupils for All States, 1982-83 to 1991-92 . 40
Table 6. Number of States With Specific Annual Increases and Decreases in per Pupil Spending, State Support, Local Support, Average Salary of Instructional Staff and Ratio of Instructional Staff per 1,000 Pupils Between 1982-83 and 1991-92 42
Table 7. Number of States Within Specific Ranges of National Average for Spending, State Support, Local Support, Average Salary of Instructional Staff and Ratio of Instructional Staff per 1,000 Pupils in 1982-83 and 1991-92 43
Table 8. Percentage Increase in Adjusted Expenditure Per Pupil, Adjusted State Support per Pupil, Adjusted Local Support per Pupil, Adjusted Average Salary of Instructional Staff and Number of Professional Staff per 1,000 ADA Pupils Between 1982-83 and 1991-92 for the 50 States . . 44
Table 9. Correlations Between Pairs of Variables for All States, 1982-83 to 1991-92 46
Table 10. State Cost-of-Living Indices 47

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Have states and localities increased their spending on schools since the interest in reform began in the early 1980s? Is reform responsible for any increases? This report examines education spending since *A Nation at Risk*, released in 1983, sparked the current interest in improving schools.

How Much Are Schools Spending? shows that state and local expenditures for education increased significantly, from about $108.4 billion a decade ago to around $210.4 billion by 1991-92. On average, per-pupil spending today is more than $1,250, or 30%, above the level required to keep pace with inflation during the last decade.

Increases in support for education came from both state and local levels. As expenditures rose from the early part of the 1980s (but began to level off toward the end of the decade). State support rose an average of $95 per pupil per year above inflation through 1990-91. Similarly, local support increased by about $99 per pupil per year above inflation through 1989-90.

This additional expenditure, in most states, went largely for higher salaries and larger numbers of instructional staff relative to the number of students. Whether the spending growth caused the interest in reform, or resulted from it, is difficult to tell. Many factors affect spending levels, the availability of state and local support, instructional staff salaries and the number of instructional staff employed. Such influential factors include:

- Strength of state and local economies
- Changes in enrollment
- Voter attitudes
- Status of school finance litigation
- Degree of competition between the schools and other public services.

Whatever the reason or reasons for it, the rise in education spending was short-lived. By 1991-92, state expenditures for education were not keeping up with inflation. Similarly, local support barely kept up with inflation after 1989-90.

Major questions remain as to the cause and effect of increased education spending. Because data about expenditures do not lend themselves to an analysis of impact, **this report focuses on what happened to education spending over the past decade rather than on why it happened or what it means.** It will require much more study to determine the impact of new funds and how greatly reform has influenced spending. While *A Nation at Risk* may have stimulated some states or school districts to provide additional funds for schools, it was not the sole cause, and its effect cannot be determined solely from the data presented in this report.

And, if *A Nation at Risk* caused the nation to focus more attention on education and if that focus contributed at all to the increased availability of resources for public education, the effect has either worn off or been overwhelmed by other factors.

INTRODUCTION

In April 1983, the National Commission on Excellence in Education submitted its report, *A Nation at Risk: The Imperative for Educational Reform*, to then-U.S. Secretary of Education Terrel H. Bell. The report made a strong case for the need to improve the nation's schools and resulted in countless study groups generating numerous recommendations to accomplish the objectives identified by the commission.

A Nation at Risk did not discuss how much the nation was spending to provide education or what it might cost to implement any of its recommendations. The commission noted, however, that it believed the funds needed to invest appropriately in education were available. In the 10 years since *A Nation at Risk* was published, America has lavished attention on education reform and spent record amounts on its schools.

The response of states to *A Nation at Risk* and the other studies and recommendations that followed has occurred in what has been described as "waves" of reform over the last decade. The first wave was characterized by "top-down" reform, stimulated by gubernatorial, legislative and/or state agency activity and influenced by states' deteriorating fiscal condition. The second wave was both a national effort, exemplified by the development of six national goals, and a decentralized activity, in which individual schools sought to implement the models of school reform and restructuring promulgated by a small number of practitioners.

Today, 10 years later, the country may be in the third wave of reform. Having tried a variety of approaches, having evaluated some of the efforts and having become more realistic about the possibilities, schools, school districts and states are focusing on systemic change characterized by improving teaching and learning, increasing accountability and taking into consideration the needs of children and the broad environment in which learning takes place.

Purpose of This Report

At the core of these efforts are questions about expenditures for education. If reform is to result in an improved education system and better communication among educators, state policy makers and the general public, it is important for all those involved to understand school spending. The purpose of this report is to examine how much schools are spending.

Educators and policy makers need to understand: (1) how spending levels have changed over time, (2) how state and local support for public schools fluctuates, (3) how salary levels of instructional staff have changed, and (4) how the number of instructional staff working in schools has evolved over the decade.

This report focuses on what happened to education spending over the past decade rather than on why it happened or what it means. It will require much more study to determine the impact of new funds and how greatly reform has influenced spending. While *A Nation at Risk* may have stimulated some states or school districts to provide additional funds for schools, it was not the sole cause, and its effect cannot be determined solely from the data presented in this report. There are many factors that affect spending levels, the availability of state and local support, instructional staff salaries and the number of instructional staff employed. Such influential factors include:

- Strength of state and local economies
- Changes in enrollment
- Voter attitudes
- Status of school finance litigation
- Degree of competition between the schools and other public services.*

Data Used

To a great extent, what one can learn about spending for education is limited by the data available. Nationally, reliable data can be obtained and broken down in numerous ways to understand where revenue comes from and how funds are spent. However, because the states have the constitutional responsibility for education, contribute the largest share of revenue and play a significant role in stimulating reform, it is important to examine spending in each of the states, not just at the national level.

State data, however, are less available than national data. The best source of state expenditure, revenue and personnel data is the National Education Association (NEA), which has collected and analyzed such data for many years. NEA data tend to be more current than data distributed through the National Center for Education Statistics. This report relies on NEA's computerized database, which includes the most current information. Data for 1991-92 are estimates and are likely to be revised significantly in some states.

Fiscal data used in this analysis have been modified in two ways to facilitate comparisons across states and over time. First, the data have been adjusted by an annual inflation factor based on the Consumer Price Index; except where noted, the figures shown for all years are expressed in 1991-92 dollars. Second, data have been adjusted by an interstate cost-of-living factor based on indices created by the American Federation of Teachers.** This factor means that differences between states reflect real differences in the ability to purchase resources.

In this report, the unit of analysis is the state. All basic data are based on statewide totals and therefore are averages for all school districts within each state; the data do not reflect the variations that may exist among school districts in a particular state.

Note: Maps and graphs referred to in the text are located in the chapters to which they pertain. All tables are in the appendix.

---

*For example, state supreme court decisions in school finance cases in Wyoming and Kentucky led to large increases in school revenue during the period, while severe state budget crises in Maine and Oklahoma led to reductions in support.

**We used the figures in the July 1990 report of the American Federation of Teachers, "Survey and Analysis of Salary Trends 1990" by F. Howard Nelson, which ranged from a low of 88.1% to a high of 130% and assumed that adjustments for 1989 could be used throughout the period 1982-83 through 1991-92.

PUBLIC SCHOOL SPENDING IN THE 50 STATES

In 1982-83, the year in which *A Nation at Risk* was released, public schools across the nation spent about $108.4 billion (in current 1982-83 dollars). In 1991-92, the latest year for which data are available, spending was about $210.4 billion. This $102 billion increase in annual spending likely reflects a variety of factors, including the impact of inflation, changes in pupil enrollment, the provision of new programs and services, growth in the number of people employed by schools and increases in the salaries of school employees.

Inflation accounts for about $44.8 billion of the increased expenditures, assuming that services provided in 1991-92 were the same as those provided in 1982-83 and that they were provided in the same way. This still means that *schools spent $57.2 billion more in 1991-92 than in 1982-83* for something other than inflation.

Much of the expenditure growth was fueled by increases in both state and local support and, in most states, produced higher salaries for and larger numbers of instructional staff relative to the number of students.

This general pattern did not apply to every state during the period, however. In four states (Alaska, North Dakota, Oklahoma and Wyoming), spending did not keep up with inflation (even though spending levels in Alaska and Wyoming were the highest across the states in 1982-83). In 13 states, spending growth was relatively slow (less than 20% above inflation), while in nine states, spending growth was very high (more than 50% above inflation).

The data also show that growth in spending for education stopped in 1989-90 and that state aid, local support, salary levels and numbers of staff have remained constant (just keeping up with inflation) since that time. More states showed decreases in these factors in the last few years.

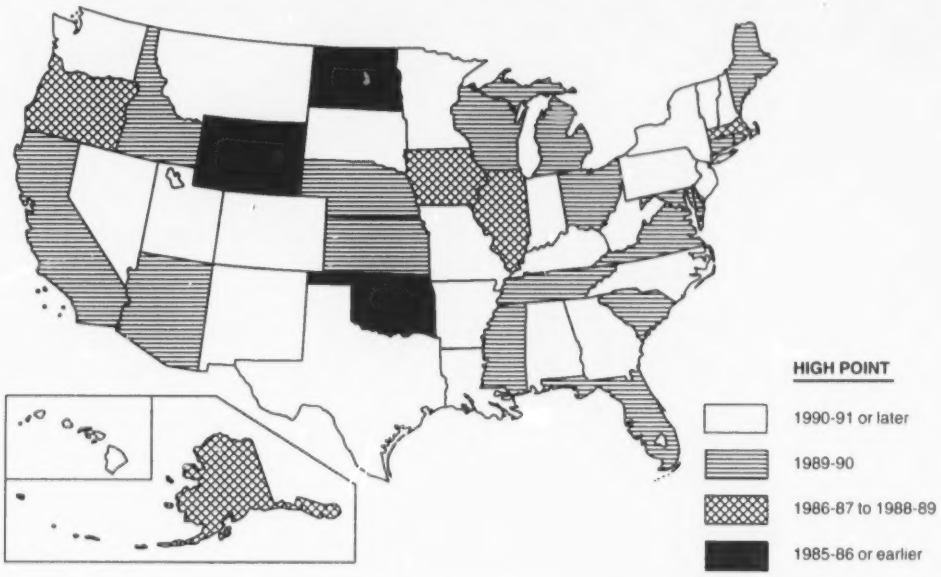
If* A Nation at Risk *caused the nation to focus more attention on education and if that focus contributed at all to the increased availability of resources for public education, the effect has either worn off or been overwhelmed by other factors.

Spending Patterns

On a per-pupil basis, the nation's public schools spent significantly more money per pupil in 1991-92 than they did in 1982-83. On average, per-pupil spending today is more than $1,250, or 30%, above the level required to keep pace with inflation during the last decade. Most of the increase occurred from 1982-83 through 1989-90, when spending grew steadily even accounting for inflation (see Table 1 in the appendix). Per-pupil spending grew by an average of $183 per pupil per year above inflation. In 26 states, the highest level of per-pupil spending of the last decade occurred in 1989-90 or earlier (see Map 1 on next page). In most of these states, the lowest spending year was the first year analyzed, 1982-83.

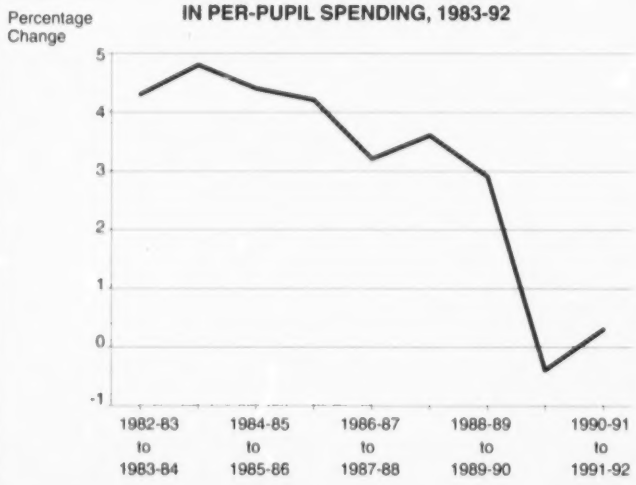
Another way to examine the relationship between time and change in spending is to look at states with significant increases or decreases in spending between pairs of years, for example, how much Alabama's per-pupil spending changed between 1982-83 and 1983-84, compared to between 1989-90 and 1990-91. Table 1-A in the Appendix looks at each state's percentage spending change for nine pairs of years. The table shows that the rate of increase in spending from year to year was highest between 1983-84 and 1984-85 and slowed to a standstill between 1989-90 and 1991-92. Graph 1 on page 4 shows the

MAP 1. WHEN THE HIGH POINT FOR PER-PUPIL SCHOOL SPENDING OCCURRED



national pattern and Table 6 in the Appendix looks at per-pupil spending increases and decreases. It appears that the large spending increases of the early to middle 1980s have ended and that public school spending is increasing at a far slower pace, if not decreasing.

GRAPH 1. NATIONAL AVERAGE ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN PER-PUPIL SPENDING, 1983-92



State Differences

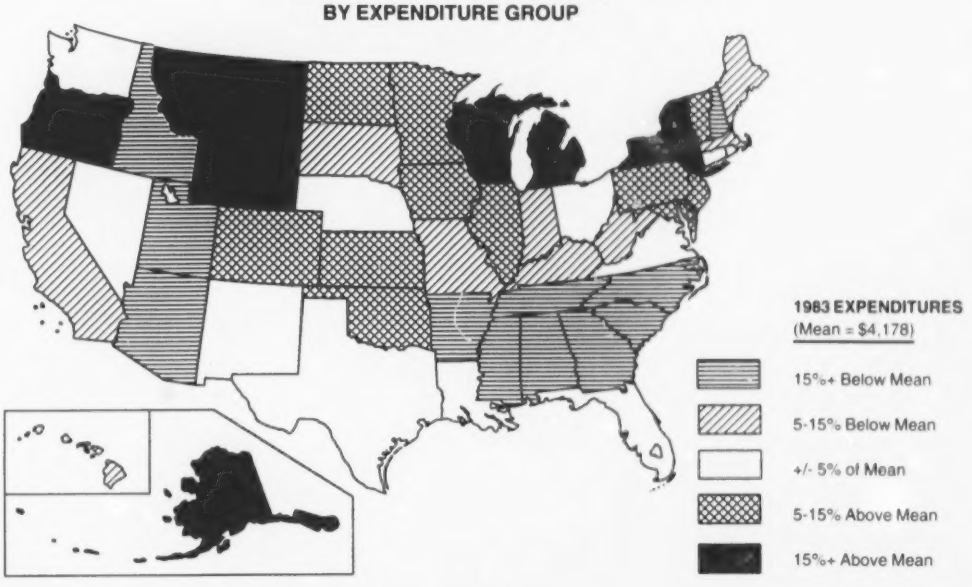
Individual states differ dramatically from one another in terms of public school spending. Controlling for inflation and price differences across states, the spending figures shown in Table 1 should, theoretically, be very similar if schools across the nation offer comparable services. But the variations in spending across the states either suggest that different states provide different services, provide similar services in different ways (which could be the result of demographic differences) or make different combined local and state efforts to support schools.*

*Recent court decisions in school finance cases in individual states, such as the February 4, 1993, decision of a district court in North Dakota's *Bismarck* case, point out that differences in spending are related to differences in services and the ways that services are delivered.

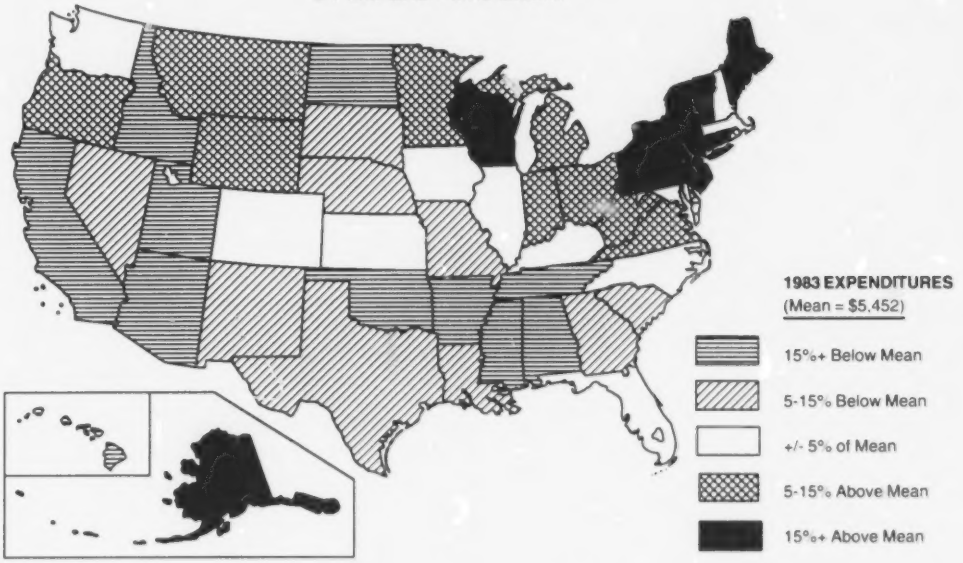
In 1982-83, combined state/local per-pupil spending ranged between $3,036 (Mississippi) and $7,286 (Alaska) after removing the estimated impact of interstate price cost-of-living differences. While public schools in other states had spending similar to that of Mississippi (Alabama, Arkansas, Tennessee and Utah), no other state spent quite as much as Alaska (Montana, New York, Oregon, Wisconsin and Wyoming all had spending over $5,000 per pupil). As Table 7 shows, in 1982-83, per-pupil spending in 11 states was within 5% of the national average, while 18 states spent either more than 15% below or above the national average (see Map 2).

Between 1982-83 and 1991-92, adjusted per-pupil spending grew in all but four states (Alaska, North Dakota, Oklahoma and Wyoming). In nine states, it was relatively high (over 50%). Despite this growth, many states failed to change their position relative to the national average (see Map 3). For example, in 1982-83, Michigan spent about 15% above the national average, compared to 11% above in 1991-92. Arizona's school districts were spending 15.6% below the national average in 1982-83 and 18.1% below a decade later.

MAP 2. 1983 ADJUSTED CURRENT EXPENDITURES PER PUPIL FOR K-12 EDUCATION BY EXPENDITURE GROUP



MAP 3. 1992 ADJUSTED CURRENT EXPENDITURES PER PUPIL FOR K-12 EDUCATION BY EXPENDITURE GROUP



12

STATE SUPPORT FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Between 1982-83 and 1991-92, state support (i.e., expenditures from state money only, not local) grew from $57.4 billion (in current 1982-83 dollars) to $114.0 billion. After adjusting for inflation, state aid in 1991-92 was still $32.5 billion higher than in 1982-83, reflecting an increase of 39.8% despite economic difficulties faced by some states during the period.

State support per pupil increased consistently between 1982-83 and 1990-91, rising by an average of $95 per pupil per year above inflation, as shown in Table 2 in the appendix. Since 1989-90, the rate of increase has slowed considerably, and in 1991-92, state aid did not keep up with inflation. In 31 states, the highest level of state aid per pupil in the last decade occurred in 1989-90 or earlier (see Map 4). In 30 states, the lowest level of state support occurred in the first year analyzed, 1982-83. This apparent flattening of state support for public schools may reflect the continued stagnation of state economies, an inability or a reluctance to generate more state taxes or greater competition for state dollars between public schools and other functions, such as Medicaid and prisons.

MAP 4. WHEN THE HIGH POINT FOR STATE AID PER PUPIL OCCURRED

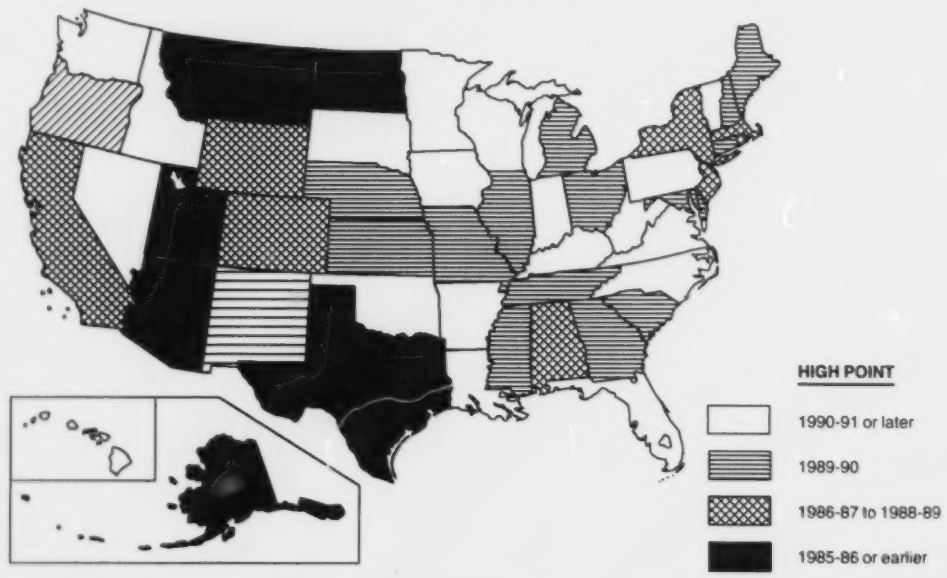
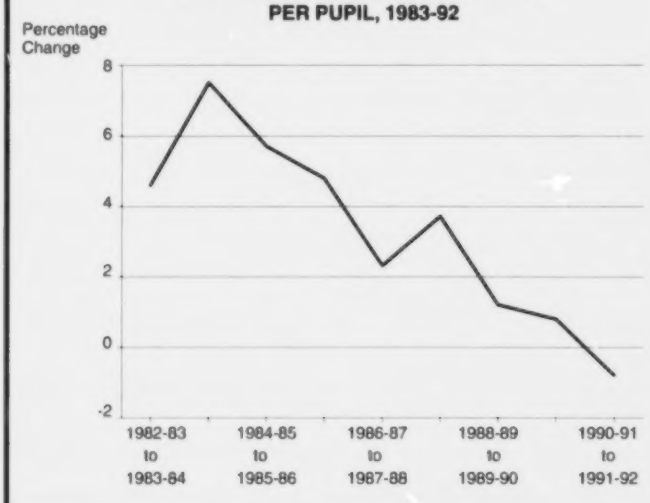


Table 2A, which illustrates how state support varied between pairs of years, shows that the rate of increase in spending from year to year was highest, on average, between 1983-84 and 1984-85. After that, with the exception of the increase between 1987-88 and 1988-89, the rate of increase in state support slowed each year, becoming negative in 1991-92. The national pattern is captured in Graph 2 (next page).

Again, individual states differ in terms of the average per-pupil support they provide for public schools. In 1982-83, state aid varied between $328 (New Hampshire) and $5,245 (Alaska) after removing the estimated impact of interstate cost-of-living differences. By 1991-92, state aid was still very low in New Hampshire (at $491 per pupil), and the highest level of support still occurred in Alaska (at $4,752). However, while no other state provided as little state support as New Hampshire (the next lowest state was Nebraska at $1,415), several other states provided amounts of state aid similar to Alaska (notably Hawaii, Washington and West Virginia in 1991-92).

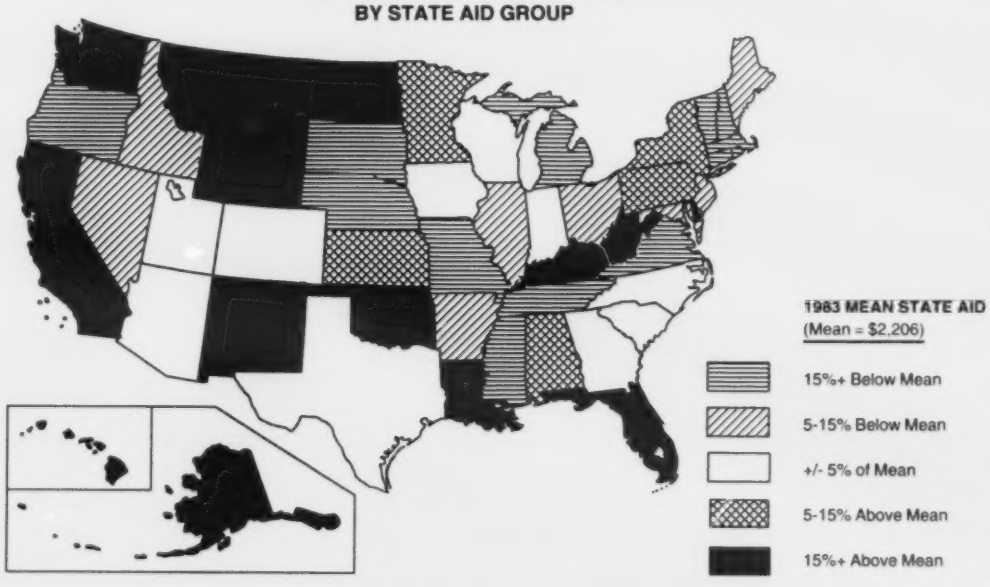
GRAPH 2. NATIONAL AVERAGE ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN STATE AID PER PUPIL, 1983-92

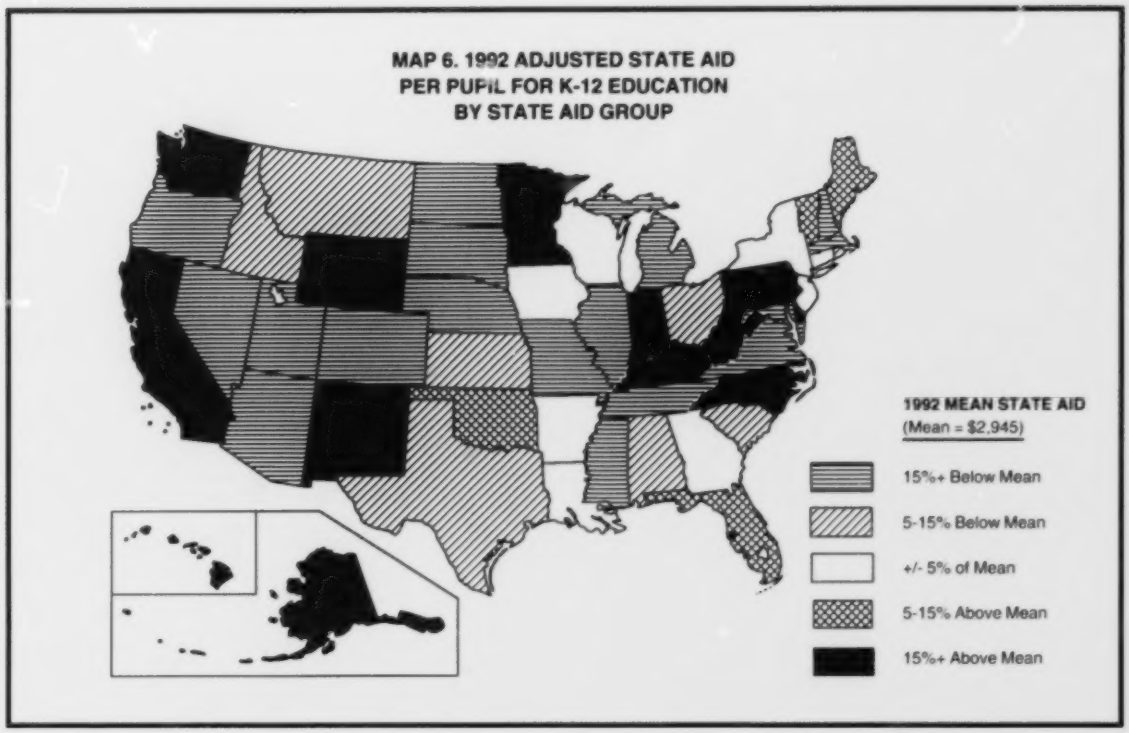


Maps 5 and 6 show how states compared to the national average in terms of state support.

In the decade following the release of *A Nation at Risk*, adjusted per-pupil state aid grew in all but five states (Alaska, Arizona, Montana, North Dakota and Oregon). As Table 8 shows, growth was relatively low (below 20%) in 14 states, while it was relatively high (over 50%) in 10 states. In 1991-92, 27 states were in the same relative position that they had been in 1982-83, while 10 states improved,

MAP 5. 1983 ADJUSTED STATE AID PER PUPIL FOR K-12 EDUCATION BY STATE AID GROUP





including Connecticut, Maine, North Carolina and Vermont, where the improvement was substantial. Thirteen states declined in relative position, with decreases greatest in Alabama, Arizona. Colorado, Louisiana, Montana, North Dakota and Utah.

The figures in Table 2-B indicate what proportion of education support comes from the state. In 1982-83, state aid accounted for 51.4% of state and local support. In 11 states, state support was less than 40% of state and local revenue, while in 17 states, more than 60% of support for education came from the state. In 1991-92, there were only nine states in which the state contributed less than 40% percent of the state/local support for education. State aid exceeded 60% of such revenue in 16 states.

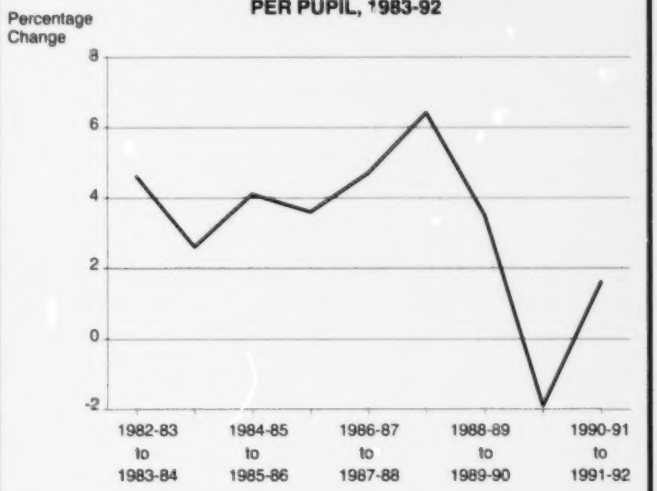
Essentially, state aid made up the same proportion of support for education in 1991-92 as it had in 1982-83. It increased relative to local support between 1982-83 and 1986-87 but then decreased. By the end of the 10-year period, state aid had decreased, if only slightly, relative to local support in 31 states. The most dramatic shifts (10% percentage points or more) took place in Arizona (down), Iowa (up) and Wyoming (up).

LOCAL SUPPORT FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Actual (unadjusted) local support grew from $54.1 billion in 1982-83 to $106.8 billion in 1991-92. After adjusting for inflation, locally provided funds in 1991-92 were $30.7 billion higher than they were in 1982-83, an increase of 40.4%. Local support per pupil increased consistently, on average, between 1982-83 and 1989-90, rising by about $99 per year above inflation, as shown in Table 3. Since 1989-90, local support has barely kept up with inflation, although in 34 states, 1982-83, the first year analyzed, was the year in which local support was lowest.

As discussed previously, another way to examine the relationship between time and change in local support is to look at states with significant increases or decreases in spending between pairs of years. The figures in Table 3-A indicate that the rate of increase in local support from year to year was highest, on average, between 1987-88 and 1988-89. The national pattern is pictured in Graph 3.

GRAPH 3. NATIONAL AVERAGE ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN LOCAL AID PER PUPIL, 1983-92



As with overall and state support, there is much difference in terms of the average per-pupil level of local support. In 1982-83, local support varied between $579 per pupil (Alabama) and $6,288 (Wyoming), accounting for the estimated impact of interstate cost-of-living differences. By 1991-92, local support varied between $657 (New Mexico) and $5,781 (New Hampshire).

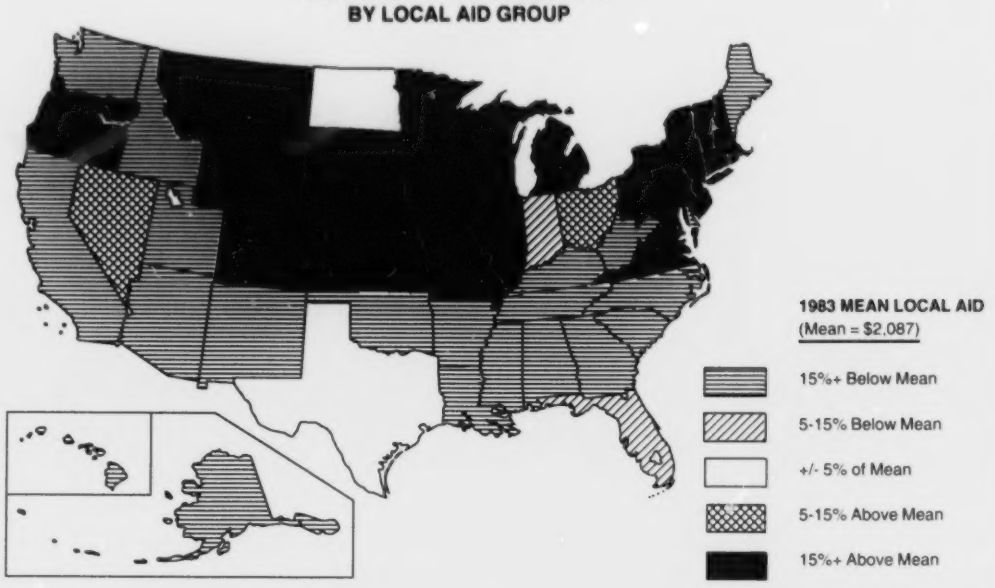
In 1982-83, only two states were within 5% of the national average for local support, while 23 were more than 15% above the mean and 21 states more than 15% below (see Table 7 and Map 7). Between 1982-83 and 1991-92:

- All but four states (Iowa, North Dakota, Utah and Wyoming) increased in the amount of per-pupil local support provided.
- Thirteen states showed growth below 20%.
- Fourteen grew by more than 50% in local support (see Table 8 and Map 8).

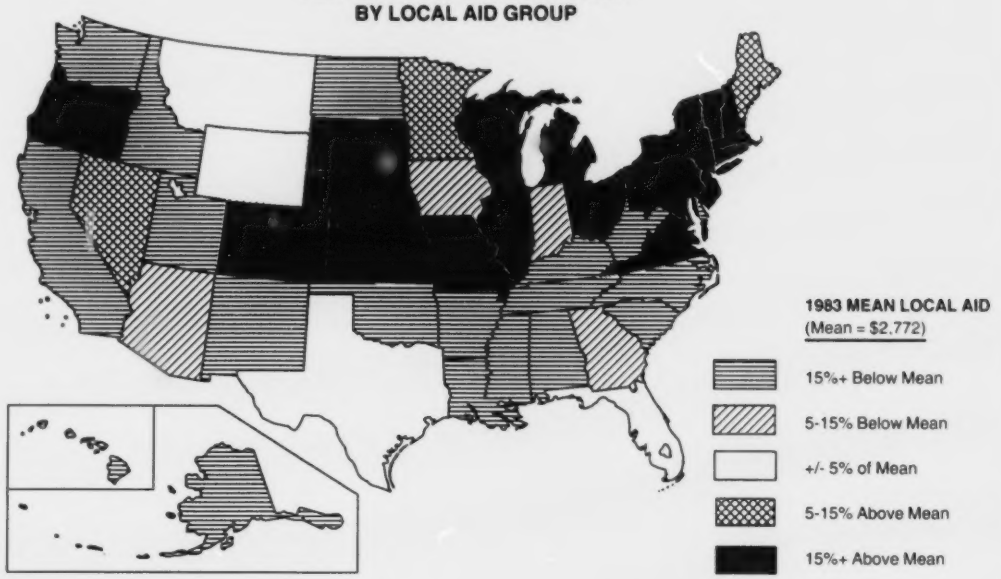
In 1991-92:

- Forty states were in the same relative position that they had been in 1982-83.
- Four states increased their relative positions (including Maine with substantial change).
- Six states declined in relative position with the greatest decrease in Iowa, Minnesota, Montana and North Dakota.

MAP 7. 1983 ADJUSTED LOCAL AID PER PUPIL FOR K-12 EDUCATION BY LOCAL AID GROUP



MAP 8. 1992 ADJUSTED LOCAL AID PER PUPIL FOR K-12 EDUCATION BY LOCAL AID GROUP



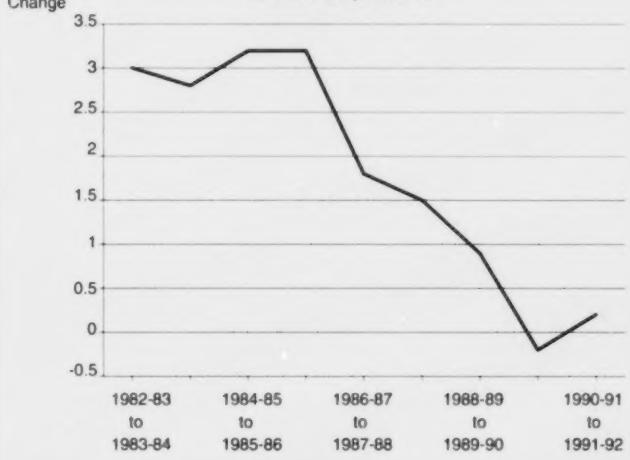
INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF SALARIES

Instructional staff includes teachers, principals, instructional supervisors and consultants, guidance and psychological staff, librarians and others involved in instruction or the improvement of teaching and learning. Their average salary is higher today than it was a decade ago, even after accounting for inflation (see Table 4).

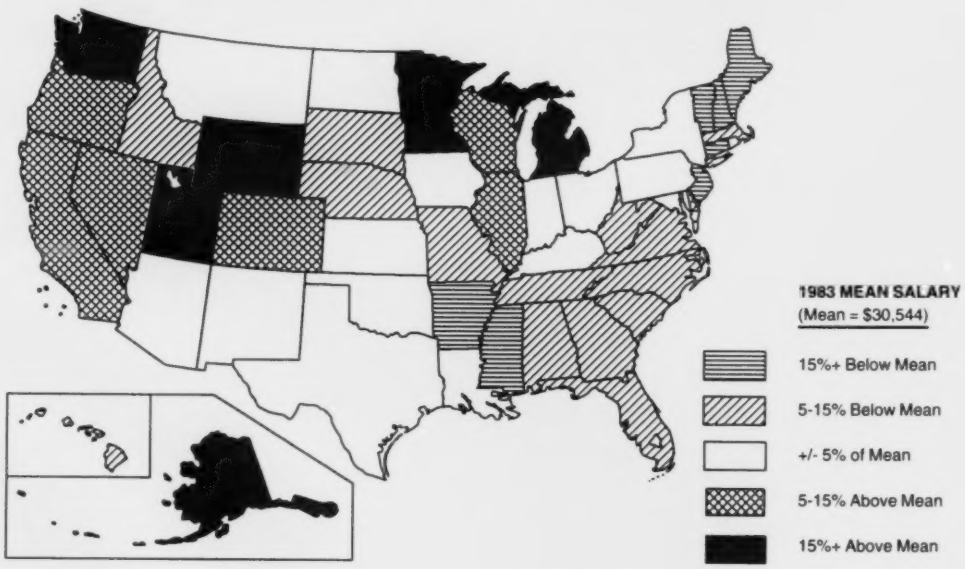
Salaries rose steadily between 1982-83 and 1989-90, increasing by an average of $765 per year over inflation. In the last two years, salaries stabilized, keeping up with inflation but not advancing beyond that point (see Graph 4).

Analysis of individual states suggests that salary increases occurred primarily during the first three years of the period. In the last few years, about the same number of states had salary decreases as increases (see Table 6). The distribution of states relative to the national average in 1991-92 was similar to what it had been in 1982-83, as shown in Table 7. However, the number of states in which the average instructional staff salary was more than 15% above the average dropped from six to one. Maps 9 and 10 show these shifts.

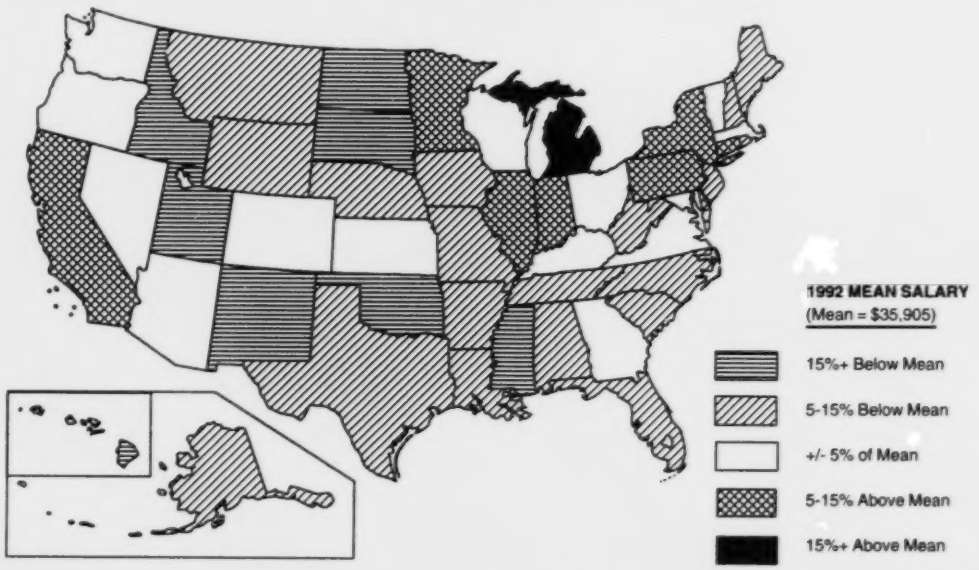
GRAPH 4. ADJUSTED NATIONAL AVERAGE PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN INSTRUCTIONAL SALARIES, 1983-92



MAP 9. 1983 ADJUSTED CURRENT INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF SALARIES FOR K-12 EDUCATION



MAP 10. 1992 ADJUSTED CURRENT INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF SALARIES FOR K-12 EDUCATION



Between 1982-83 and 1991-92, the average salary of instructional staff increased more than inflation in 43 states and decreased in seven states (Alaska, Hawaii, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Utah and Wyoming). Since 1985-86, the number of states where salaries did not keep pace with inflation has been increasing steadily (see Table 4-A), growing from only three states in 1985-86 to 27 states in 1991-92. Between 1982-83 and 1986-87, the average increase in instructional staff salary was around 3% above inflation; however, since 1987-88, annual increases have decreased, becoming negative in 1990-91. Growth was relatively low (below 10%) in 12 states and relatively high (over 30%) in only five states, as shown in Table 8.

Despite adjusting for cost-of-living differences between states, salaries still vary across the 50 states. In 1982-83, the lowest average instructional staff salary paid was $22,886 (New Hampshire). The highest average salary was $40,519 (Michigan), a difference of about $17,600. By the end of the period, the lowest average salaries were in Hawaii, Idaho, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota and Utah, while the highest salaries were found in California, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota and New York.

During the last 10 years, salary levels in 18 states remained in the same relative position nationally. Fourteen states improved and 18 states declined.

In 1991-92, the difference between the average salary of the lowest and highest states had dropped slightly, to about $15,700. At the beginning of the period, the lowest salaries were paid in Arkansas, Connecticut, Maine, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Jersey and Vermont while the highest salaries were paid in Alaska, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF LEVELS

Between 1982-83 and 1991-92, the number of pupils enrolled in the nation's public schools increased by 5.3%, from 36.8 million to 38.7 million. At the same time, the number of instructional staff increased by 14.3%, from 2.4 million to 2.8 million. The more rapid increase in numbers of teachers, which in part reflects policy changes designed to reduce pupil-teacher ratios and improve special education services, resulted in a slow but steady increase in the number of instructional staff employed for each 1,000 pupils (in average daily membership) enrolled in the 10 years since *A Nation at Risk* was issued. In 1982-83, there was an average of 66 instructional staff per 1,000 pupils; since 1989-90, the figure has remained steady at 72.

Since 1985-86, more and more states have lost instructional staff relative to number of pupils.

- Between 1984-85 and 1985-86, only three states lost instructional staff per 1,000 pupils.
- Between 1990-91 and 1991-92, 27 states did so.

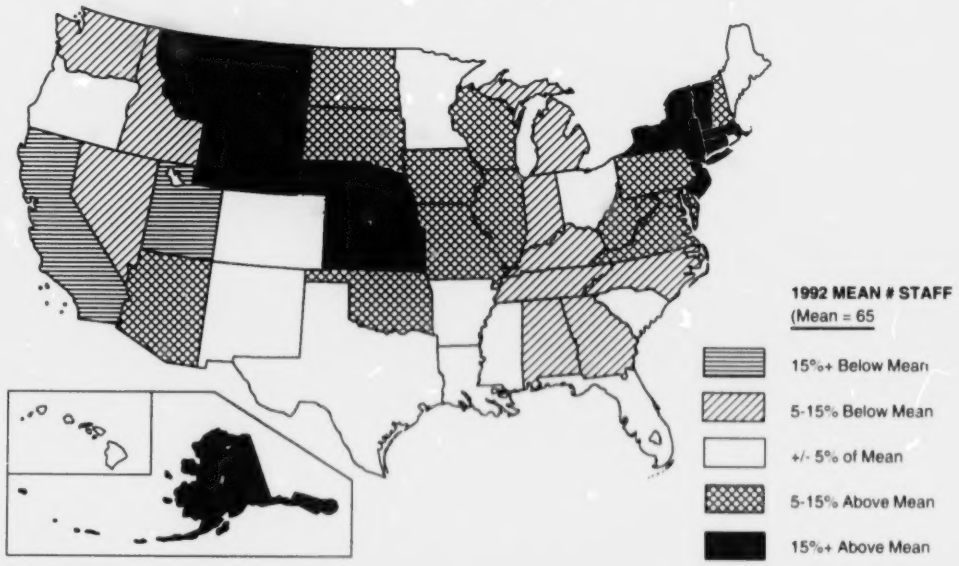
States vary widely in the number of instructional staff available per 1,000 pupils and, despite increases, the variation across the states has not changed since 1982-83.

- In that year, there were 48 instructional staff for each 1,000 pupils in California compared to 93 in Vermont.
- In 1991-92, California and Utah averaged 48 instructional staff per 1,000 pupils, while New Jersey had 97.

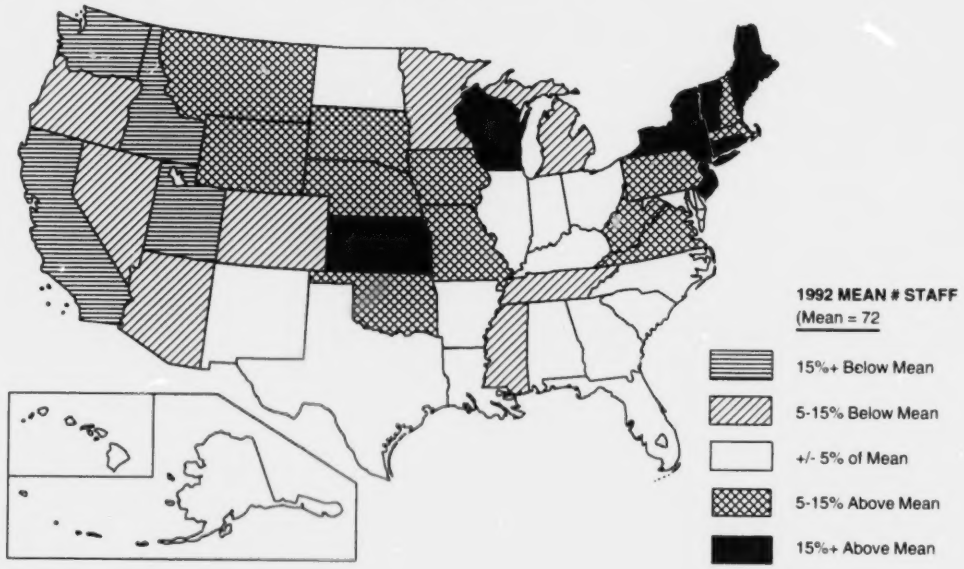
In 1991-92, 28 states were in the same relative position they had been in 1982-83 (see Maps 11 and 12 on the next page).

- Eight states improved their position relative to the national average with the most dramatic change occurring in Maine and Rhode Island.
- There was a decline in relative position in 12 states, with the most dramatic decline occurring in Alaska and Arizona (see Table 8).

MAP 11. 1983 NUMBER OF INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF PER 1,000 PUPILS



MAP 12. 1992 NUMBER OF INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF PER 1,000 PUPILS

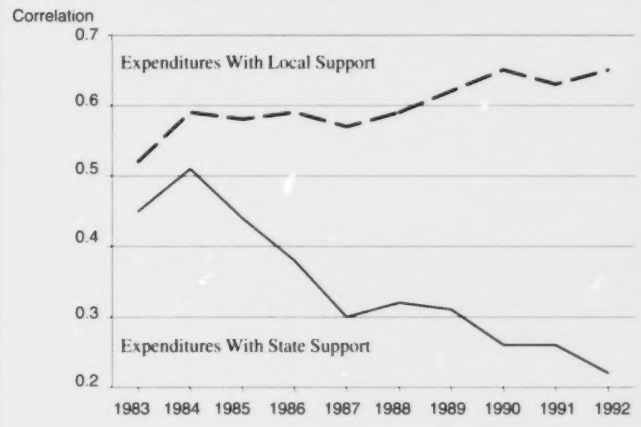


LINKS BETWEEN SPENDING, REVENUE, STAFF AND SALARIES

How are expenditure levels related to state or local support? How are teacher salaries related to staff ratios? The figures in Table 9 show how certain variables, such as state support and staff ratios or local support and state expenditures, are related. For example, in 1982-83, higher state support tended to mean higher public school expenditures. At the same time, the higher state support was, the lower local support tended to be.

What is interesting is how these relationships have changed over time (see Graph 5). The relationship between per-pupil expenditure and state support has deteriorated, while the relationship between expenditures and local support has strengthened. And, in recent years, expenditures have been more reflective of numbers of staff than of salary levels.

GRAPH 5. CORRELATION OF EXPENDITURES WITH STATE AND LOCAL SUPPORT, 1983-92



While higher state support tended to mean lower local support and vice versa, state support has had little effect on salary levels. At the same time, the relationship between local support and salary level has grown stronger. And where there used to be an inverse relationship between staff ratio and salary, today there is almost no relationship at all.

These correlations suggest that, as far as state averages are concerned, the picture is changing. At the start of the period, expenditure differences between the states were related to variations in state aid, local support, average salary levels and numbers of staff employed; today, local support and number of staff are more important in explaining expenditure levels.

Ten years ago, state support was strongly related to differences in per-pupil expenditures and average salaries, i.e., the higher the state support, the higher the per-pupil expenditure. Today, local support is more strongly related to expenditures and salary levels.

CONCLUSION

While this report shows spending patterns over the last decade, local and state policy makers need to take a close look at what's behind the patterns as well as what will affect future spending.

For example, the volume of school-finance litigation cases warrants the exploration of issues that relate not only to how much is spent on schools but also how it is spent. Courts are taking a more comprehensive look at the education system as they determine whether it meets constitutional muster. Broader definitions of equity and adequacy have implications for reform efforts, state and local responsibility, and public support of education. The courts are looking beyond per-pupil spending to the quality and types of services and programs offered, the conditions within schools and the opportunities students have to meet higher standards.

Policy makers also need to look at cost pressures schools will face in the future, such as:

- What limits are likely to be put on revenues for education?
- How fast is our enrollment increasing?
- Will there be a higher percentage of at-risk students?
- How will efforts to reform state and local education systems affect spending?

The courts, policy makers and educators are recognizing that all components of the education system, including funding, must work in tandem for all children to learn at higher levels. Efforts to improve learning will require policy makers to understand how to use money in different ways to lead to improved student achievement. Policy makers, practitioners and educators will need to examine questions such as:

- How do we design a funding strategy that supports systemic education reform?
- What resources should be used, how should they be allocated and who should decide?
- What costs are associated with systemic reform?

The future of education spending will depend on a new view of how funding is allocated and spent and on how well policy makers are able to understand current spending patterns and future demands.

APPENDIX

TABLE 1

ADJUSTED CURRENT EXPENDITURE PER ADA* PUPIL FOR ALL STATES, 1982-83 TO 1991-92

Year ☛	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
National Average	**$4,178**	$4,355	$4,566	$4,764	$4,966	$5,125	$5,308	$5,480	$5,437	$5,452
State										
Alabama	3,216	**3,199**	3,555	3,786	3,721	3,830	4,095	4,062	4,228	4,092
Alaska	7,286	7,740	7,561	7,610	7,874	7,426	6,942	6,604	6,322	**6,298**
Arizona	**3,524**	3,855	3,738	3,943	4,070	4,075	4,171	4,532	4,383	4,462
Arkansas	3,190	3,468	3,684	3,842	***3,094***	3,551	4,097	3,957	3,987	4,285
California	**3,618**	3,849	4,027	4,162	4,390	4,318	4,409	4,581	4,506	4,531
Colorado	**4,565**	4,701	4,941	5,052	5,186	5,256	5,174	5,290	5,378	5,366
Connecticut	**4,050**	4,318	4,619	4,978	5,422	6,049	6,556	6,730	6,469	6,526
Delaware	**4,683**	4,955	5,145	5,501	5,644	5,801	5,939	6,066	5,882	5,725
Florida	**4,288**	4,503	4,771	4,966	5,218	5,403	5,399	5,718	5,618	5,442
Georgia	**3,412**	3,507	3,794	4,090	4,567	4,608	4,904	5,092	5,055	5,171
Hawaii	3,695	3,656	**3,611**	3,754	3,823	3,857	3,842	3,998	4,291	4,284
Idaho	**3,245**	3,246	3,470	3,511	3,588	3,636	3,689	3,881	3,712	3,581
Illinois	**4,647**	4,730	4,956	5,154	5,290	5,504	5,260	5,358	5,322	5,478
Indiana	**3,598**	3,829	4,155	4,289	4,575	4,718	5,419	5,527	5,275	5,321
Iowa	**4,712**	4,859	4,865	4,966	5,181	5,450	5,541	5,571	5,543	5,493
Kansas	**4,792**	5,092	5,302	5,563	5,549	5,626	5,734	5,824	5,727	5,604
Kentucky	**3,751**	3,921	3,908	4,035	4,331	4,634	4,619	4,676	5,131	5,161
Louisiana	4,192	**4,060**	4,276	4,358	4,169	4,093	4,265	4,669	4,553	4,709
Maine	**3,898**	4,087	4,282	4,522	5,064	5,587	5,977	6,406	6,234	6,283
Maryland	**4,415**	4,587	4,730	4,887	5,206	5,555	5,737	5,887	5,856	5,663
Massachusetts	**3,797**	4,008	4,262	4,615	5,106	5,379	5,457	5,355	5,228	5,282
Michigan	4,816	**4,705**	4,892	4,994	5,508	5,658	6,375	6,616	5,859	6,052
Minnesota	**4,719**	5,031	5,163	5,443	5,533	5,703	5,916	5,820	5,980	5,901
Mississippi	***3,036***	3,244	3,257	3,665	3,563	3,696	3,820	3,904	3,823	3,796
Missouri	**3,692**	3,993	4,110	4,298	4,529	4,766	4,931	4,967	4,985	4,953
Montana	**5,129**	5,447	5,407	5,426	5,508	5,455	5,398	5,678	5,762	5,778
Nebraska	**4,197**	4,395	4,540	4,595	4,652	4,739	4,880	5,142	4,982	5,030
Nevada	3,992	3,942	**3,887**	4,542	4,646	4,626	4,739	4,822	5,038	5,127
New Hampshire	**3,413**	3,608	3,722	3,975	4,263	4,628	5,038	5,301	5,383	5,820
New Jersey	**4,661**	5,005	5,210	5,579	5,932	6,429	6,741	7,169	7,382	7,599

*Average Daily Attendance

(Continued on next page)

XXXX indicates the low year for each state in the series.
XXXX indicates the high year for each state in the series.
XXXX indicates the highest state in a particular year.
XXXX indicates the lowest state in a particular year.

TABLE 1 (Continued)

Year ☛	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
National Average	**$4,178**	$4,355	$4,566	$4,764	$4,966	$5,125	$5,308	$5,460	$5,437	$5,452
State										
New Mexico	4,324	**4,223**	4,578	4,509	4,641	4,894	4,888	4,895	4,983	4,875
New York	**5,564**	5,930	6,107	6,459	6,856	7,283	7,496	7,524	7,603	7,416
North Carolina	**3,505**	3,681	4,266	4,423	4,655	4,909	5,157	5,398	5,473	5,568
North Dakota	4,498	4,626	4,423	4,732	4,663	4,541	4,711	4,467	4,282	**4,196**
Ohio	**4,018**	4,329	4,488	4,701	4,731	4,841	5,555	5,907	5,860	5,756
Oklahoma	4,571	4,325	**4,117**	4,457	4,234	4,196	4,283	4,180	4,360	4,354
Oregon	**5,388**	5,463	5,539	5,600	5,734	5,920	5,981	5,938	5,830	5,787
Pennsylvania	**4,465**	4,766	5,136	5,301	5,563	5,790	6,226	6,500	6,563	6,718
Rhode Island	**4,329**	4,893	5,111	5,449	5,711	5,833	6,340	6,397	6,050	6,185
South Carolina	**3,426**	3,603	4,130	4,185	4,343	4,500	4,544	5,084	5,005	4,786
South Dakota	**3,916**	4,050	4,128	4,238	4,254	4,315	4,147	4,601	4,769	4,775
Tennessee	**3,221**	3,242	3,500	3,706	3,948	4,105	4,213	4,279	4,250	4,137
Texas	**4,202**	4,227	4,498	4,729	4,817	4,893	4,917	4,997	5,079	5,036
Utah	3,133	***3,084***	*3,222*	*3,319*	3,326	*3,246*	*3,292*	*3,430*	*3,445*	*3,428*
Vermont	**4,665**	4,983	5,200	5,442	5,767	5,983	6,134	6,199	6,231	6,297
Virginia	**4,037**	4,257	4,509	4,805	5,059	5,557	5,588	5,838	5,898	5,734
Washington	**4,030**	4,353	4,831	4,808	4,896	4,944	5,052	5,166	5,340	5,448
West Virginia	3,883	**3,797**	4,063	4,528	5,025	4,940	4,815	5,513	5,906	6,028
Wisconsin	**5,124**	5,401	5,628	5,916	6,191	6,366	6,565	6,728	6,485	6,415
Wyoming	6,223	7,466	7,208	7,286	7,290	7,195	6,584	6,439	6,334	**5,840**
Number of States with Low and High Values in Each Year:										
Low	37	6	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
High	0	1	0	2	1	1	3	18	9	15

NOTE: Original data are from the National Education Association. Data for 1991-92 are estimates. Data have been adjusted by an interstate cost-of-living factor developed by the American Federation of Teachers ("Survey & Analysis of Salary Trends 1990") and by an annual consumer price index (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics).

XXXX indicates the low year for each state in the series.
XXXX indicates the high year for each state in the series.
XXXX indicates the highest state in a particular year.
XXXX indicates the lowest state in a particular year.

TABLE 1-A

PERCENTAGE CHANGE BETWEEN PAIRS OF YEARS FOR
CURRENT EXPENDITURE PER ADA PUPIL
FOR ALL STATES, 1982-83 TO 1991-92

Pairs of Years ☛	1982-83 to 1983-84	1983-84 to 1984-85	1984-85 to 1985-86	1985-86 to 1986-87	1986-87 to 1987-88	1987-88 to 1988-89	1988-89 to 1989-90	1989-90 to 1990-91	1990-91 to 1991-92
National Average	4.3%	4.8%	4.4%	4.2%	3.2%	3.6%	2.9%	- .4%	.3%
State									
Alabama	- .5	11.1	6.5	- 1.7	2.9	6.9	- .8	4.0	- 3.2
Alaska	6.2	- 2.3	.7	3.5	- 5.7	- 6.5	- 4.9	- 4.3	- .4
Arizona	9.4	- 3.0	5.5	3.2	.1	2.4	8.6	- 3.3	1.8
Arkansas	8.7	6.2	4.3	-19.5	14.8	15.4	- 3.4	.7	7.0
California	6.4	4.6	3.4	5.5	- 1.6	2.1	3.5	- 1.2	.5
Colorado	3.0	5.1	2.2	2.7	1.3	- 1.6	2.2	1.7	- .2
Connecticut	6.6	7.0	7.8	8.9	11.6	8.4	3.6	- 4.7	.9
Delaware	5.8	3.8	6.9	2.6	2.8	2.4	1.0	- 2.0	- 2.7
Florida	5.0	5.9	4.1	5.1	3.5	- .1	5.8	- 1.7	- 3.1
Georgia	2.8	8.2	7.8	11.7	.9	6.4	3.8	- .7	2.3
Hawaii	- 1.1	- 1.2	4.0	1.9	.9	- .4	4.1	7.3	.1
Idaho	.0	6.9	1.2	2.2	1.3	1.5	3.9	- 3.1	- 3.5
Illinois	1.8	4.8	4.0	2.6	4.0	- 4.4	1.9	- .7	2.9
Indiana	6.4	8.5	3.2	6.7	3.1	14.9	2.0	- 4.6	14.1
Iowa	3.1	.1	2.1	4.3	5.2	3.5	- 1.2	- .5	- .9
Kansas	6.3	4.1	4.9	- .3	1.4	1.9	1.6	- 1.7	- 2.2
Kentucky	4.5	- .3	3.3	7.3	7.0	- .3	1.2	9.7	1.0
Louisiana	- 3.1	5.3	1.9	- 4.3	- 1.8	4.2	9.5	- 2.5	3.4
Maine	4.8	4.8	5.6	12.0	10.3	7.0	7.2	- 2.7	.8
Maryland	3.9	3.1	3.3	6.5	6.7	3.3	2.3	- .2	- 3.3
Massachusetts	5.6	6.3	8.3	10.6	5.3	1.5	- 1.9	- 2.4	1.0
Michigan	- 2.3	4.0	2.1	10.3	2.7	12.7	2.3	-10.1	3.3
Minnesota	6.6	2.6	5.4	1.7	3.1	3.7	- 1.6	2.9	- 1.5
Mississippi	6.9	.4	12.5	- 2.8	3.7	3.3	2.2	- 2.1	- .7
Missouri	8.2	2.9	4.6	5.4	5.2	3.5	.7	.6	- .8
Montana	6.2	- .7	.4	1.5	- 1.0	- 1.0	5.2	1.5	.2
Nebraska	4.7	3.3	1.2	1.2	1.9	3.0	5.4	- 3.1	1.0
Nevada	- 1.2	- 1.4	16.8	2.3	- .4	2.4	1.7	4.5	1.8
New Hampshire	5.7	3.2	6.8	7.2	8.6	8.9	5.2	1.5	4.4
New Jersey	7.4	4.1	7.1	6.3	8.4	4.9	6.3	3.0	4.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 1-A (Continued)

Pairs of Years ☛	1982-83 to 1983-84	1983-84 to 1984-85	1984-85 to 1985-86	1985-86 to 1986-87	1986-87 to 1987-88	1987-88 to 1988-89	1988-89 to 1989-90	1989-90 to 1990-91	1990-91 to 1991-92
National Average	4.3%	4.8%	4.4%	4.2%	3.2%	3.6%	2.9%	- .4%	.3%
State									
New Mexico	- 2.3	8.4	- 1.5	2.9	5.4	- .1	.1	2.0	- 2.4
New York	6.6	3.0	5.8	6.2	6.2	2.9	.4	1.0	- 2.5
North Carolina	5.0	15.9	3.7	5.2	5.5	5.1	4.7	1.4	1.7
North Dakota	2.9	- 4.4	7.0	- 1.5	- 2.6	3.7	- 5.2	- 4.1	- 2.0
Ohio	7.7	3.7	4.8	.6	2.3	14.7	6.3	-.8	- 1.8
Oklahoma	- 5.4	- 4.8	8.3	- 5.0	- .9	2.1	- 2.4	4.3	- .1
Oregon	1.4	1.4	1.1	2.4	3.2	1.0	- .7	- 1.8	- .7
Pennsylvania	6.7	7.8	3.2	4.9	4.1	7.5	4.4	1.0	2.4
Rhode Island	13.0	4.4	6.6	4.8	2.1	8.7	.7	- 5.3	2.2
South Carolina	5.2	14.6	1.3	3.8	3.6	1.0	11.4	- 1.2	- 4.4
South Dakota	3.4	1.9	2.7	.4	1.4	- 3.9	11.0	3.7	.1
Tennessee	.6	8.0	5.9	6.5	4.0	2.6	1.6	- .7	- 2.7
Texas	.6	6.4	5.1	1.9	1.6	.5	1.6	1.6	- .8
Utah	- 1.6	4.5	3.0	.2	- 2.4	1.4	4.2	.5	- .5
Vermont	6.8	4.4	4.7	6.0	3.8	2.5	1.1	.5	1.1
Virginia	5.5	5.9	6.6	5.3	9.9	.6	6.3	- .7	- 2.8
Washington	8.0	11.0	- .5	1.8	1.0	2.2	2.2	3.4	2.0
West Virginia	- 2.2	7.0	11.4	11.0	- 1.7	- 2.5	14.5	7.1	2.1
Wisconsin	5.4	4.2	5.1	4.7	2.8	3.1	2.5	- 3.6	- 1.1
Wyoming	20.4	- 3.8	1.1	.1	- 1.3	- 8.5	- 2.2	- 1.6	- 7.8
Number of States with Negative Percentages:	9	9	2	7	10	11	10	28	25

NOTE: Original data are from the National Education Association. Data for 1991-92 are estimates. Data have been adjusted by an interstate cost-of-living factor developed by the American Federation of Teachers ("Survey & Analysis of Salary Trends 1990") and by an annual consumer price index (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics).

TABLE 2

ADJUSTED STATE SUPPORT PER ADA PUPIL FOR ALL STATES, 1982-83 TO 1991-92

Year ☛	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
National Average	**$2,206**	$2,308	$2,480	$2,620	$2,746	$2,809	$2,912	$2,946	$2,969	$2,945
State										
Alabama	2,359	**2,190**	2,540	2,739	2,768	2,728	2,877	2,765	2,739	2,631
Alaska	5,245	5,184	5,721	5,459	**4,188**	4,378	4,660	4,672	4,620	4,752
Arizona	2,287	**2,191**	2,505	2,505	2,353	2,262	2,319	2,225	2,145	2,109
Arkansas	**1,884**	2,174	2,452	2,587	2,481	2,659	2,673	2,805	2,738	3,022
California	**2,601**	2,820	2,993	3,266	3,402	3,400	3,558	3,507	3,555	3,542
Colorado	**2,178**	2,184	2,332	2,242	2,314	2,267	2,204	2,277	2,305	2,295
Connecticut	**1,591**	1,747	1,933	2,092	2,332	2,739	3,093	3,225	2,856	2,801
Delaware	**3,582**	3,771	3,925	4,088	4,176	4,262	4,318	4,330	4,323	4,168
Florida	**2,584**	2,798	2,826	2,959	3,122	3,311	3,443	3,437	3,479	3,368
Georgia	2,143	**1,979**	2,296	2,640	2,928	3,045	3,096	3,214	3,030	3,052
Hawaii	3,648	3,571	**3,553**	3,669	3,766	3,794	3,823	4,041	4,356	4,560
Idaho	**2,055**	2,425	2,367	2,345	2,375	2,467	2,461	2,555	2,583	2,558
Illinois	**1,880**	1,974	2,076	2,292	2,420	2,265	2,270	2,518	2,353	2,269
Indiana	**2,155**	2,462	3,032	2,942	3,173	3,134	3,484	3,447	3,256	3,819
Iowa	2,115	2,193	**2,009**	2,254	2,299	2,579	2,859	2,841	2,930	2,942
Kansas	**2,431**	2,559	2,692	2,782	2,639	2,695	2,789	2,803	2,839	2,662
Kentucky	**2,825**	2,991	2,910	2,955	3,340	3,516	3,364	3,419	3,830	3,891
Louisiana	2,560	2,498	2,619	2,610	**2,445**	2,500	2,589	2,858	2,816	2,837
Maine	**2,042**	2,183	2,269	2,437	2,825	2,965	3,281	3,581	3,333	3,178
Maryland	**1,905**	1,997	2,026	2,113	2,265	2,350	2,413	2,507	2,435	2,381
Massachusetts	**1,576**	1,737	1,999	2,143	2,531	2,497	2,453	2,035	2,099	1,943
Michigan	1,643	**1,634**	1,796	1,907	2,126	2,185	2,310	2,388	2,225	2,292
Minnesota	**2,399**	3,114	3,220	3,317	3,524	3,530	3,575	3,583	3,761	3,520
Mississippi	**1,793**	1,955	1,943	2,130	2,125	2,171	2,301	2,347	2,209	2,149
Missouri	**1,691**	1,739	1,742	1,920	2,126	2,258	2,323	2,392	2,366	2,285
Montana	2,941	3,225	3,147	2,965	2,857	**2,790**	2,824	2,863	2,842	2,724
Nebraska	1,361	1,345	1,299	1,268	1,228	**1,198**	1,226	1,490	1,361	1,415
Nevada	1,988	1,741	**1,602**	2,153	2,103	2,099	2,062	2,167	2,375	2,141
New Hampshire	*328*	*253*	***213***	*295*	*298*	*423*	*489*	*499*	*474*	*491*
New Jersey	**2,036**	2,180	2,326	2,567	2,762	2,932	3,139	3,105	2,919	3,075

(Continued on next page)

XXXX indicates the low year for each state in the series.
XXXX indicates the high year for each state in the series.
XXXX indicates the highest state in a particular year.
XXXX indicates the lowest state in a particular year.

TABLE 2 (Continued)

Year ☛	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
National Average	**$2,206**	$2,308	$2,480	$2,620	$2,746	$2,809	$2,912	$2,946	$2,966	$2,945
State										
New Mexico	3,741	**3,691**	3,983	3,958	4,000	4,119	4,185	4,215	4,131	4,073
New York	**2,353**	2,435	2,641	2,845	3,115	3,361	3,546	3,346	3,480	3,070
North Carolina	**2,291**	2,378	2,669	3,024	3,179	3,459	3,716	3,926	4,039	4,184
North Dakota	2,845	2,854	2,712	2,791	2,617	2,606	2,446	2,343	2,254	**2,142**
Ohio	**2,002**	2,101	2,246	2,329	2,464	2,450	2,773	2,788	2,720	2,708
Oklahoma	3,077	2,925	2,832	3,117	2,784	**2,654**	2,753	2,842	3,180	3,267
Oregon	1,706	1,663	**1,655**	1,668	1,705	1,667	1,699	1,715	1,642	1,625
Pennsylvania	**2,375**	2,478	2,693	2,827	2,965	3,036	3,096	3,551	3,670	3,843
Rhode Island	**1,611**	2,020	2,151	2,339	2,498	2,621	2,858	2,854	2,558	2,550
South Carolina	**2,099**	2,207	2,751	2,790	2,803	2,861	2,836	2,948	2,913	2,743
South Dakota	1,247	1,255	**1,216**	1,303	1,343	1,319	1,283	1,343	1,384	1,363
Tennessee	1,606	**1,549**	1,831	1,966	2,088	2,123	2,135	2,171	2,090	1,866
Texas	2,285	**2,238**	2,598	2,563	2,574	2,474	2,382	2,317	2,535	2,597
Utah	2,141	**2,076**	2,145	2,231	2,235	2,209	2,167	2,238	2,202	2,269
Vermont	**1,722**	1,828	1,857	1,930	2,108	2,459	2,882	2,772	3,010	3,172
Virginia	**1,424**	1,535	1,596	1,868	1,945	2,077	2,099	2,144	2,192	1,992
Washington	**3,500**	3,674	3,773	3,768	4,087	4,167	4,251	4,435	4,588	4,590
West Virginia	**2,686**	2,807	3,147	3,305	3,456	3,344	3,119	3,768	4,242	4,330
Wisconsin	**2,152**	2,221	2,280	2,249	2,236	2,740	2,806	2,809	2,847	2,891
Wyoming	**2,655**	3,593	3,565	3,562	3,768	3,957	3,737	3,900	3,458	3,387
Number of States with Low and High Values in Each Year:										
Low	30	8	6	0	2	3	0	0	0	1
High	0	3	1	2	2	1	5	17	5	14

NOTE: Original data are from the National Education Association. Data for 1991-92 are estimates. Data have been adjusted by an interstate cost-of-living factor developed by the American Federation of Teachers ("Survey & Analysis of Salary Trends 1990") and by an annual consumer price index (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics).

XXXX indicates the low year for each state in the series.
XXXX indicates the high year for each state in the series.
XXXX indicates the highest state in a particular year.
XXXX indicates the lowest state in a particular year.

TABLE 2-A

PERCENTAGE CHANGE BETWEEN PAIRS OF YEARS FOR
STATE SUPPORT PER ADA PUPIL
FOR ALL STATES, 1982-83 TO 1991-92

Pairs of Years ☛	1982-83 to 1983-84	1983-84 to 1984-85	1984-85 to 1985-86	1985-86 to 1986-87	1986-87 to 1987-88	1987-88 to 1988-89	1988-89 to 1989-90	1989-90 to 1990-91	1990-91 to 1991-92
National Average	4.6%	7.5%	5.7%	4.8%	2.3%	3.7%	1.2%	.8%	- .8%
State									
Alabama	- 7.2	16.0	7.8	1.1	- 1.4	9.1	- 7.1	- .9	- 3.9
Alaska	17.5	- 7.2	- 4.6	-23.3	4.5	6.4	.3	- 1.1	2.8
Arizona	- 4.2	14.3	.0	- 6.1	- 3.9	2.5	- 4.0	- 3.6	- 1.7
Arkansas	15.4	12.8	5.5	- 4.1	7.2	.5	5.0	- 2.4	10.4
California	8.4	6.1	9.1	4.2	- .1	4.6	- 1.4	1.4	- .4
Colorado	.3	6.8	- 3.9	3.2	- 2.0	- 2.8	3.3	1.2	- .4
Connecticut	9.8	10.7	8.2	11.5	17.4	12.9	4.3	-11.4	- 1.9
Delaware	5.3	4.1	4.2	2.1	2.1	1.3	.3	- .2	- 3.6
Florida	8.3	1.0	4.7	5.5	6.1	4.0	- .2	1.2	- 3.1
Georgia	- 7.6	16.0	15.0	10.9	4.0	1.7	3.8	- 5.7	.7
Hawaii	- 2.1	- .5	3.3	2.7	.7	.8	5.7	7.8	7.0
Idaho	18.0	- 2.4	- .9	1.2	3.9	- .2	3.8	1.1	3.3
Illinois	5.0	5.1	10.4	5.6	- 6.4	.2	10.9	- 6.6	- 3.6
Indiana	14.2	23.2	- 3.0	7.8	- 1.2	11.2	- 1.1	- 5.6	11.2
Iowa	3.7	- 8.4	12.2	2.0	12.1	10.9	- .7	3.1	.4
Kansas	5.3	5.2	3.3	- 5.2	2.1	3.5	4.1	- 2.2	- 6.2
Kentucky	5.9	- 2.7	1.5	13.1	5.2	- 4.3	1.6	12.0	1.6
Louisiana	- 2.4	4.8	- .3	- 6.3	2.2	3.6	10.4	- 1.5	4.3
Maine	6.9	3.9	7.4	15.9	5.0	10.7	8.5	- 6.4	- 4.7
Maryland	4.8	1.5	4.3	7.2	3.7	2.7	3.9	- 2.9	- 2.2
Massachusetts	10.2	15.1	7.2	18.1	- 1.4	- 1.8	-17.1	3.1	- 7.4
Michigan	- .5	9.9	6.1	11.5	2.8	5.7	3.3	- 6.7	3.0
Minnesota	29.8	3.4	3.0	6.2	.2	1.3	.2	5.0	- 6.4
Mississippi	9.0	- .6	9.6	- .3	2.2	6.0	2.0	- 5.9	- 2.7
Missouri	2.8	.2	10.2	10.7	6.2	2.9	3.0	- 1.1	- 3.4
Montana	9.6	- 2.4	- 5.8	- 3.6	- 2.4	1.2	1.4	- .8	- 4.1
Nebraska	- 1.2	- 3.4	- 2.4	- 3.2	- 2.4	2.3	21.5	- 8.7	4.0
Nevada	-12.4	- 7.9	34.4	- 2.3	- .2	- 1.8	5.1	9.6	- 9.9
New Hampshire	-23.0	-15.5	38.5	.9	41.8	15.6	2.1	- 4.9	3.5
New Jersey	7.1	6.7	10.3	7.6	6.1	7.1	- 1.1	- 6.0	5.3

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 2-A (Continued)

Pairs of Years ☛	1982-83 to 1983-84	1983-84 to 1984-85	1984-85 to 1985-86	1985-86 to 1986-87	1986-87 to 1987-88	1987-88 to 1988-89	1988-89 to 1989-90	1989-90 to 1990-91	1990-91 to 1991-92
National Average	4.6%	7.5%	5.7%	4.8%	2.3%	3.7%	1.2%	.8%	- .8%
State									
New Mexico	- 1.3	7.9	- .6	1.0	3.0	1.6	.7	- 2.0	- 1.4
New York	3.5	8.5	7.7	9.5	7.9	5.5	- 5.6	4.0	-11.8
North Carolina	3.8	12.2	13.3	5.1	8.8	7.4	5.7	2.9	3.1
North Dakota	.3	- 5.0	2.9	- 6.2	- .4	- 6.1	- 4.2	- 3.8	- 5.0
Ohio	5.0	6.9	3.7	5.8	- .6	13.2	.5	- 2.4	- .5
Oklahoma	- 4.9	- 3.2	10.1	-10.7	- 4.7	3.7	3.2	11.9	2.7
Oregon	- 2.5	- .5	.8	2.2	- 2.2	1.9	.9	- 4.2	- 1.1
Pennsylvania	4.3	8.7	5.0	4.9	2.4	2.0	14.7	3.3	4.7
Rhode Island	25.4	6.4	8.8	6.8	4.9	9.0	- .1	-10.4	- .3
South Carolina	5.1	24.7	1.4	.5	2.1	- .9	4.0	- 1.2	- 5.8
South Dakota	.6	- 3.1	7.2	3.1	- 1.8	- 2.7	4.7	3.0	- 1.5
Tennessee	- 3.6	18.2	7.3	6.2	1.7	.6	1.7	- 3.7	-10.7
Texas	- 2.1	16.1	- 1.3	.4	- 3.9	- 3.7	- 2.7	9.4	2.5
Utah	- 3.0	3.3	6.8	- 2.4	- 1.2	- 1.9	3.3	- 1.6	3.1
Vermont	6.2	1.6	3.9	9.2	16.6	17.2	- 3.8	8.6	5.4
Virginia	7.8	4.0	17.1	4.1	6.8	1.1	2.1	2.2	- 9.1
Washington	5.0	2.7	- .1	8.5	1.9	2.0	4.3	3.4	.0
West Virginia	4.5	12.1	5.0	4.6	- 3.3	- 6.7	20.8	12.6	2.1
Wisconsin	3.2	2.6	- 1.4	- .6	22.6	2.4	.1	1.4	1.5
Wyoming	35.3	- .8	- .1	5.8	5.0	- 5.6	4.4	-11.3	- 2.0
Number of States with Negative Percentages:	15	15	12	13	18	12	13	29	28

NOTE: Original data are from the National Education Association. Data for 1991-92 are estimates. Data have been adjusted by an interstate cost-of-living factor developed by the American Federation of Teachers ("Survey & Analysis of Salary Trends 1990") and by an annual consumer price index (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics).

TABLE 2-B

STATE SUPPORT AS A PERCENT OF STATE AND LOCAL SUPPORT
FOR ALL STATES, 1982-83 TO 1991-92

Year ☛	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
National Average	51.4%	51.4%	52.6%	52.9%	53.2%	52.7%	52.0%	51.4%	52.1%	51.5%
State										
Alabama	80.3	78.5	80.2	80.2	79.7	77.9	78.1	76.8	76.7	75.3
Alaska	81.8	80.0	77.9	76.7	72.8	72.8	72.8	72.8	72.8	72.8
Arizona	58.7	60.4	68.9	56.2	52.4	48.6	48.8	47.4	45.5	44.8
Arkansas	61.5	64.5	67.9	68.0	66.1	66.1	65.1	66.4	66.2	68.9
California	73.5	72.3	72.5	74.0	74.7	73.0	72.3	71.6	72.0	71.5
Colorado	44.0	41.8	43.1	40.9	41.1	41.1	42.2	40.1	41.3	41.3
Connecticut	38.3	39.5	41.0	41.4	42.0	44.5	46.4	46.6	43.3	42.0
Delaware	74.2	74.5	74.4	74.6	74.6	74.9	74.3	72.8	74.2	73.8
Florida	58.5	58.0	57.3	57.2	56.8	57.3	59.2	56.0	55.4	55.4
Georgia	62.8	57.0	61.0	62.2	64.2	58.4	58.0	57.3	56.8	56.3
Hawaii	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Idaho	65.6	69.4	67.7	67.6	65.8	66.5	65.2	65.8	66.0	68.0
Illinois	39.6	39.6	40.2	42.3	41.9	38.6	37.4	39.2	39.7	38.2
Indiana	54.3	55.7	61.7	60.6	61.0	60.0	58.3	60.7	59.4	59.2
Iowa	44.2	45.0	43.2	45.5	45.0	48.9	52.9	53.5	54.4	54.9
Kansas	44.9	45.7	46.2	46.3	44.8	45.4	45.9	46.5	46.3	43.7
Kentucky	78.9	78.4	77.4	77.1	77.8	78.2	76.7	76.5	76.1	76.6
Louisiana	60.5	59.4	61.7	61.3	61.9	60.8	59.0	61.7	62.6	62.0
Maine	53.9	54.7	54.5	55.4	56.5	54.8	56.2	56.5	54.6	51.5
Maryland	42.7	43.0	41.5	41.4	41.7	40.1	40.0	40.1	39.8	40.8
Massachusetts	39.0	41.8	44.7	44.3	47.7	44.5	43.1	36.3	38.9	35.4
Michigan	33.7	33.5	35.1	36.9	36.9	37.4	34.5	34.2	37.1	37.2
Minnesota	46.8	56.5	58.4	58.3	59.9	58.8	56.2	54.9	57.5	53.8
Mississippi	68.7	69.0	68.5	64.6	66.4	65.9	66.1	65.2	64.2	63.2
Missouri	40.3	38.9	39.2	41.1	41.8	41.2	41.6	41.9	41.2	40.1
Montana	53.0	55.2	54.5	52.7	52.3	51.5	51.2	50.0	50.9	49.1
Nebraska	32.6	31.2	29.5	27.9	25.8	25.7	25.5	29.1	27.6	28.6
Nevada	46.9	40.3	36.2	43.0	45.2	40.2	37.7	38.9	43.2	40.3
New Hampshire	8.4	6.2	5.1	6.6	6.1	7.8	8.3	8.2	7.7	7.8
New Jersey	41.8	42.2	42.9	44.6	44.6	44.6	45.4	43.2	39.7	40.4
New Mexico	85.4	85.3	85.6	86.0	85.5	85.6	85.6	85.1	86.5	86.1
New York	42.3	41.5	43.4	43.6	44.6	45.4	45.3	43.0	44.2	40.5
North Carolina	68.2	68.4	68.8	70.4	69.6	70.5	70.4	70.8	71.0	71.2
North Dakota	58.1	58.3	58.2	57.5	55.1	55.4	53.4	51.3	52.5	51.6
Ohio	46.1	46.6	47.6	48.2	52.5	51.1	46.5	45.6	45.3	45.3

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 2-B (Continued)

Year ☛	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
National Average	51.4%	51.4%	52.6%	52.9%	53.2%	52.7%	52.0%	51.4%	52.1%	51.5%
State										
Oklahoma	73.9	72.1	70.3	68.1	64.8	63.1	63.6	63.9	66.8	68.0
Oregon	31.4	30.5	30.1	29.1	29.1	28.5	28.2	29.1	28.5	28.5
Pennsylvania	47.8	47.7	48.2	48.2	48.8	48.4	46.9	48.8	49.0	49.2
Rhode Island	37.5	41.7	42.6	44.2	44.8	45.9	45.8	45.3	42.7	41.7
South Carolina	62.2	60.7	65.5	64.2	61.9	59.9	57.7	57.3	57.3	56.2
South Dakota	30.4	30.9	29.9	31.2	30.9	30.5	29.2	29.3	30.2	29.4
Tennessee	53.0	51.6	54.7	55.5	55.9	54.9	53.9	53.6	52.8	49.6
Texas	51.3	49.0	51.3	49.9	49.3	48.2	47.0	45.9	48.1	48.3
Utah	57.3	56.5	54.9	58.9	57.8	59.5	59.3	60.2	60.9	61.1
Vermont	37.7	37.2	35.6	36.0	37.2	35.5	39.1	38.5	39.0	39.4
Virginia	34.7	35.2	34.9	37.4	36.9	37.0	36.4	36.3	37.3	34.9
Washington	78.7	78.7	78.6	78.9	78.5	77.5	76.6	77.2	78.0	78.3
West Virginia	68.0	68.3	70.8	69.7	69.5	69.3	67.7	71.0	72.7	72.7
Wisconsin	40.4	41.3	39.2	37.6	35.5	42.1	41.3	40.7	42.5	43.5
Wyoming	29.7	38.8	39.2	39.1	43.4	51.2	53.0	56.4	53.8	55.8

NOTE: Original data are from the National Education Association. Data for 1991-92 are estimates.

TABLE 3

ADJUSTED LOCAL SUPPORT PER ADA PUPIL
FOR ALL STATES, 1982-83 TO 1991-92

Year ☛	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
National Average	**$2,087**	$2,182	$2,238	$2,330	$2,413	$2,526	$2,687	$2,782	$2,728	$2,772
State										
Alabama	***579***	*600*	*626*	675	707	774	837	837	833	864
Alaska	**1,168**	1,540	1,628	1,661	1,562	1,632	1,737	1,745	1,723	1,773
Arizona	1,607	1,438	**1,132**	1,952	2,140	2,390	2,429	2,467	2,567	2,599
Arkansas	1,177	1,199	**1,160**	1,220	1,270	1,365	1,435	1,419	1,395	1,367
California	**936**	1,082	1,137	1,145	1,152	1,260	1,361	1,392	1,385	1,415
Colorado	**2,776**	3,041	3,080	3,244	3,311	3,254	3,021	3,406	3,274	3,258
Connecticut	**2,562**	2,673	2,781	2,961	3,221	3,410	3,576	3,695	3,735	3,881
Delaware	**1,242**	1,289	1,352	1,389	1,421	1,425	1,494	1,616	1,503	1,477
Florida	**1,835**	2,024	2,107	2,215	2,376	2,464	2,368	2,698	2,809	2,715
Georgia	**1,267**	1,491	1,470	1,602	1,630	2,166	2,243	2,330	2,306	2,368
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	1,075	**1,069**	1,128	1,123	1,232	1,244	1,315	1,328	1,382	1,253
Illinois	**2,871**	3,008	3,092	3,123	3,350	3,608	3,795	3,811	3,574	3,665
Indiana	**1,811**	1,956	1,886	1,910	2,026	2,089	2,487	2,236	2,224	2,490
Iowa	2,666	2,684	2,639	2,696	2,805	2,695	2,542	2,465	2,451	**2,420**
Kansas	**2,983**	3,038	3,135	3,224	3,248	3,243	3,286	3,344	3,287	3,438
Kentucky	**753**	825	852	875	951	979	1,020	1,048	1,202	1,192
Louisiana	1,668	1,708	1,624	1,650	**1,506**	1,613	1,801	1,775	1,680	1,809
Maine	**1,749**	1,809	1,892	1,961	2,177	2,448	2,561	2,747	2,776	2,990
Maryland	**2,559**	2,643	2,857	2,989	3,168	3,507	3,622	3,740	3,683	3,456
Massachusetts	2,464	**2,419**	2,472	2,700	2,771	3,111	3,240	3,570	3,298	3,540
Michigan	**3,238**	3,247	3,315	3,264	3,637	3,659	4,391	4,587	3,773	3,870
Minnesota	2,725	2,400	**2,297**	2,370	2,362	2,474	2,788	2,949	2,785	3,020
Mississippi	**819**	878	892	1,166	1,075	1,126	1,180	1,252	1,230	1,253
Missouri	**2,501**	2,736	2,705	2,748	2,962	3,224	3,259	3,319	3,383	3,418
Montana	2,612	2,614	2,624	2,659	**2,606**	2,626	2,695	2,883	2,741	2,824
Nebraska	**2,819**	2,960	3,109	3,276	3,537	3,469	3,583	3,831	3,569	3,525
Nevada	**2,253**	2,579	2,822	2,852	2,554	3,118	3,409	3,401	3,123	3,174
New Hampshire	**3,593**	3,799	3,970	4,182	4,596	4,964	5,416	5,553	5,688	5,791
New Jersey	**2,841**	2,990	3,090	3,188	3,426	3,642	3,776	4,090	4,425	4,523

(Continued on next page)

XXXX indicates the low year for each state in the series.
XXXX indicates the high year for each state in the series.
XXXX indicates the highest state in a particular year.
XXXX indicates the lowest state in a particular year.

TABLE 3 (Continued)

Year ☛	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
National Average	**$2,087**	$2,182	$2,238	$2,330	$2,413	$2,526	$2,687	$2,782	$2,728	$2,772
State										
New Mexico	638	**637**	670	*642*	*678*	*693*	*703*	*739*	*643*	*657*
New York	**3,204**	3,432	3,441	3,688	3,868	4,034	4,287	4,444	4,390	4,514
North Carolina	**1,070**	1,100	1,209	1,273	1,391	1,450	1,561	1,622	1,646	1,681
North Dakota	2,052	2,037	**1,951**	2,065	2,133	2,101	2,136	2,222	2,043	2,011
Ohio	2,342	2,410	2,472	2,507	**2,226**	2,343	3,192	3,321	3,286	3,276
Oklahoma	**1,088**	1,133	1,193	1,460	1,513	1,553	1,574	1,609	1,580	1,536
Oregon	**3,729**	3,785	3,850	4,073	4,157	4,186	4,324	4,168	4,127	4,068
Pennsylvania	**2,589**	2,717	2,897	3,042	3,113	3,237	3,512	3,721	3,813	3,861
Rhode Island	**2,680**	2,825	2,898	2,954	3,076	3,094	3,378	3,441	3,427	3,571
South Carolina	**1,277**	1,427	1,450	1,554	1,727	1,913	2,078	2,197	2,173	2,137
South Dakota	2,857	**2,803**	2,848	2,868	2,999	3,010	3,107	3,247	3,199	3,279
Tennessee	**1,423**	1,455	1,514	1,579	1,646	1,742	1,828	1,877	1,870	1,894
Texas	**2,169**	2,327	2,466	2,577	2,651	2,662	2,688	2,727	2,739	2,778
Utah	1,598	1,602	1,780	1,598	1,629	1,505	1,488	1,477	**1,413**	1,448
Vermont	**2,849**	3,090	3,367	3,430	3,552	4,473	4,480	4,424	4,718	4,875
Virginia	**2,678**	2,830	2,981	3,122	3,323	3,536	3,666	3,758	3,692	3,718
Washington	**946**	997	1,026	1,006	1,119	1,210	1,295	1,310	1,293	1,269
West Virginia	**1,266**	1,301	1,301	1,439	1,515	1,479	1,489	1,542	1,591	1,624
Wisconsin	3,178	**3,160**	3,533	3,738	4,068	3,768	3,980	4,095	3,855	3,751
Wyoming	5,288	5,659	5,541	5,541	4,905	3,770	3,317	3,017	2,965	**2,686**
Number of States with Low and High Values in Each Year:										
Low	34	5	4	0	3	0	0	0	1	2
High	1	0	1	0	1	0	4	17	3	22

NOTE: Original data are from the National Education Association. Data for 1991-92 are estimates. Data have been adjusted by an interstate cost-of-living factor developed by the American Federation of Teachers ("Survey & Analysis of Salary Trends 1990") and by an annual consumer price index (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics).

XXXX indicates the low year for each state in the series.
XXXX indicates the high year for each state in the series.
XXXX indicates the highest state in a particular year.
XXXX indicates the lowest state in a particular year.

TABLE 3-A

PERCENTAGE CHANGE BETWEEN PAIRS OF YEARS FOR
LOCAL SUPPORT PER ADA PUPIL
FOR ALL STATES, 1982-83 TO 1991-92

Pairs of Years ☛	1982-83 to 1983-84	1983-84 to 1984-85	1984-85 to 1985-86	1985-86 to 1986-87	1986-87 to 1987-88	1987-88 to 1988-89	1988-89 to 1989-90	1989-90 to 1990-91	1990-91 to 1991-92
National Average	4.6%	2.6%	4.1%	3.6%	4.7%	6.4%	3.5%	- 1.9%	1.6%
State									
Alabama	3.6	4.3	7.9	4.7	9.5	8.1	.0	- .5	3.8
Alaska	31.9	5.7	2.1	- 6.0	4.5	6.4	.5	- 1.3	2.9
Arizona	-10.5	-21.3	72.4	9.6	11.6	1.7	1.6	4.1	1.2
Arkansas	1.8	- 3.2	5.1	4.1	7.6	5.1	- 1.1	- 1.7	- 2.1
California	15.5	5.1	.7	.6	9.3	8.0	2.3	- .5	2.1
Colorado	9.5	1.3	5.3	2.1	- 1.7	- 7.2	12.8	- 3.9	- .5
Connecticut	4.3	4.1	6.5	8.8	5.9	4.9	3.3	1.1	3.4
Delaware	3.7	4.9	2.8	2.3	.3	4.8	8.1	- 6.9	- 1.7
Florida	10.3	4.1	5.1	7.3	3.7	- 3.9	13.9	3.9	- 3.1
Georgia	17.6	- 1.4	9.0	1.7	32.9	3.5	6.6	- 3.5	2.7
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	- .6	5.5	- .4	9.7	.9	5.7	1.0	.3	- 6.0
Illinois	4.8	2.8	1.0	7.2	7.7	5.2	3.0	- 8.6	2.6
Indiana	8.0	- 3.6	1.3	6.1	3.1	19.5	-10.4	- .5	12.0
Iowa	.7	- 1.7	2.2	4.0	- 3.9	- 5.7	- 3.1	- .6	- 1.3
Kansas	1.8	3.2	2.8	.7	- .2	1.3	1.8	- 1.7	4.5
Kentucky	9.5	3.3	2.7	8.6	2.9	4.2	2.7	14.6	- .8
Louisiana	2.4	- 4.9	1.6	- 8.7	7.1	11.7	- 1.5	- 5.3	7.3
Maine	3.4	4.6	3.6	11.0	12.5	4.6	7.3	1.0	7.7
Maryland	3.3	8.1	4.6	6.0	10.7	3.3	3.3	- 1.5	- 6.2
Massachusetts	- 1.8	2.2	9.2	2.6	12.3	4.2	10.2	- 7.6	7.3
Michigan	.3	2.1	- 1.5	11.4	.6	20.0	4.5	-17.8	2.6
Minnesota	-11.9	- 4.3	3.2	- .3	4.7	12.7	5.7	- 5.5	8.4
Mississippi	7.3	1.6	30.7	- 7.9	4.8	4.8	6.1	- 1.8	1.9
Missouri	9.4	- 1.1	1.6	7.8	8.8	1.1	1.8	1.9	1.0
Montana	.1	.4	1.3	- 2.0	.8	2.6	6.2	- 4.2	3.0
Nebraska	5.0	5.0	5.4	8.0	- 1.9	3.3	1.3	- 1.7	- 1.2
Nevada	14.5	9.4	1.1	-10.5	22.1	9.3	- .2	- 8.2	1.6
New Hampshire	5.7	4.5	5.3	9.9	8.0	9.1	2.5	2.4	1.6
New Jersey	5.3	3.3	3.2	7.5	6.3	3.7	8.3	8.2	2.3

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 3-A (Continued)

Pairs of Years ☛	1982-83 to 1983-84	1983-84 to 1984-85	1984-85 to 1985-86	1985-86 to 1986-87	1986-87 to 1987-88	1987-88 to 1988-89	1988-89 to 1989-90	1989-90 to 1990-91	1990-91 to 1991-92
National Average	4.6%	2.6%	4.1%	3.6%	4.7%	6.4%	3.5%	- 1.9%	1.6%
State									
New Mexico	- .2	5.1	- 4.1	5.5	2.2	1.5	4.9	-12.8	2.1
New York	7.1	.3	7.2	4.9	4.3	6.3	3.7	- 1.2	2.8
North Carolina	2.8	9.9	5.3	9.3	4.2	7.7	3.9	1.5	2.1
North Dakota	- .7	- 4.2	5.8	3.3	- 1.5	1.6	4.1	- 8.1	- 1.6
Ohio	2.9	2.6	1.4	-11.2	5.2	36.3	4.0	- 1.1	- .3
Oklahoma	4.2	5.3	22.4	3.6	2.7	1.3	2.2	- 1.8	- 2.7
Oregon	1.5	1.7	5.8	2.1	.7	3.3	- 3.6	- 1.0	- 1.4
Pennsylvania	5.0	6.6	5.0	2.3	4.0	8.5	6.0	2.5	3.9
Rhode Island	5.4	2.6	1.9	4.1	.6	9.2	1.8	- .4	4.2
South Carolina	11.8	1.6	7.2	11.2	10.8	8.6	5.7	- 1.1	- 1.6
South Dakota	- 1.9	1.6	.7	4.5	.4	3.2	4.5	- 1.5	2.4
Tennessee	2.2	4.1	4.3	4.2	5.9	4.9	2.7	- .4	1.3
Texas	7.2	6.0	4.5	2.9	.4	1.0	1.4	.4	1.4
Utah	.2	9.9	- 9.2	1.9	- 7.6	- 1.1	- .8	- 4.3	2.4
Vermont	8.5	9.0	1.9	3.6	25.9	.2	- 1.2	6.6	3.3
Virginia	5.6	5.4	4.7	6.4	6.4	3.7	2.4	- 1.7	.7
Washington	5.4	3.0	- 2.0	11.3	8.1	7.1	1.2	- 1.3	- 1.8
West Virginia	2.8	.0	10.6	5.3	- 2.3	.7	3.5	3.2	2.1
Wisconsin	- .6	11.8	5.8	8.8	- 7.4	5.6	2.9	- 5.9	- 2.7
Wyoming	-10.0	- 2.1	.0	-11.5	-23.1	-12.0	- 9.1	- 1.7	- 9.4
Number of States with Negative Percentages:	9	10	5	8	8	5	9	35	17

NOTE: Original data are from the National Education Association. Data for 1991-92 are estimates. Data have been adjusted by an interstate cost-of-living factor developed by the American Federation of Teachers ("Survey & Analysis of Salary Trends 1990") and by an annual consumer price index (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics).

TABLE 4

ADJUSTED AVERAGE SALARY OF INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF
FOR ALL STATES, 1982-83 TO 1991-92

Year ☛	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
National Average	**$30,544**	$31,459	$32,334	$33,369	$34,430	$35,049	$35,574	$35,901	$35,832	[illegible]
State										
Alabama	28,549	**27,759**	30,543	[illegible]	33,337	32,323	33,526	32,046	32,580	31,37[illegible]
Alaska	37,467	[illegible]	39,511	38,915	38,952	38,303	37,025	36,467	34,818	**34,029**
Arizona	**30,866**	32,164	33,668	34,350	35,788	36,409	36,605	[illegible]	36,420	36,458
Arkansas	**24,826**	27,076	28,646	28,894	28,872	28,613	28,904	28,946	28,945	[illegible]
California	**32,495**	33,132	34,529	35,502	37,375	38,295	38,465	40,202	39,747	[illegible]
Colorado	**32,104**	33,756	33,952	34,722	36,013	[illegible]	35,966	35,677	34,939	34,697
Connecticut	**24,090**	25,458	26,358	27,692	29,474	32,777	35,008	36,142	37,103	[illegible]
Delaware	28,372	**27,921**	29,318	30,439	33,279	34,562	35,489	35,806	[illegible]	33,865
Florida	**28,763**	29,439	30,633	31,652	33,008	33,715	34,344	34,567	[illegible]	33,700
Georgia	**28,108**	29,077	30,787	33,311	34,655	36,055	37,313	37,911	[illegible]	37,151
Hawaii	28,254	26,993	**26,109**	26,599	27,052	*27,859*	[illegible]	28,503	27,527	28,036
Idaho	28,151	**27,897**	29,714	30,104	30,274	30,242	29,713	29,688	30,251	[illegible]
Illinois	**34,016**	35,690	36,294	36,622	37,838	38,387	38,706	38,882	38,929	[illegible]
Indiana	**32,042**	33,140	33,691	34,619	35,729	35,393	[illegible]	37,328	37,780	37,788
Iowa	**30,779**	31,211	31,068	31,004	31,679	[illegible]	33,457	33,154	32,941	33,045
Kansas	**29,698**	30,932	32,468	33,797	34,508	34,625	[illegible]	36,356	35,907	35,663
Kentucky	**30,488**	31,463	31,028	31,041	32,697	34,080	33,630	33,879	35,386	[illegible]
Louisiana	29,047	**28,143**	28,572	29,314	29,724	28,630	29,193	30,120	[illegible]	30,520
Maine	**24,916**	25,737	26,128	26,951	28,704	30,492	31,242	32,178	[illegible]	32,361
Maryland	30,093	**29,968**	31,487	31,567	33,319	34,336	36,214	36,961	[illegible]	35,916
Massachusetts	28,875	**28,786**	28,993	29,902	32,324	33,456	34,939	34,856	34,382	[illegible]
Michigan	**40,519**	41,155	41,425	42,202	43,501	42,419	41,824	[illegible]	42,878	42,539
Minnesota	**35,954**	36,798	37,090	38,504	39,134	39,828	39,221	39,292	39,788	[illegible]
Mississippi	**23,744**	25,386	24,505	27,366	28,262	28,817	30,445	[illegible]	29,789	28,657
Missouri	**28,103**	29,931	30,472	31,545	33,472	33,594	33,961	33,774	33,458	[illegible]
Montana	**31,190**	32,033	32,219	36,143	36,587	[illegible]	35,832	35,521	34,114	33,227
Nebraska	**28,738**	30,140	30,527	32,203	31,804	31,822	32,124	[illegible]	32,241	31,732
Nevada	34,205	33,513	**32,360**	35,440	36,799	36,270	36,386	36,809	[illegible]	36,394
New Hampshire	***22,886***	*23,282*	*23,861*	*25,818*	*26,550*	27,953	29,841	30,906	31,093	[illegible]
New Jersey	**24,638**	25,765	26,420	27,773	28,931	29,774	30,832	31,843	32,525	[illegible]

(Continued on next page)

XXXX indicates the low year for each state in the series.
XXXX indicates the high year for each state in the series.
XXXX indicates the highest state in a particular year.
XXXX indicates the lowest state in a particular year.

TABLE 4 (Continued)

Year ☛	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
National Average	**$30,544**	$31,459	$32,334	$33,369	$34,430	$35,049	$35,574	$35,901	$35,832	$35,805
State										
New Mexico	31,985	**31,903**	32,797	35,075	33,090	32,037	31,020	30,525	30,175	29,663
New York	**31,148**	33,008	32,959	34,155	35,138	36,588	37,815	37,875	38,719	39,172
North Carolina	**28,406**	28,474	30,984	32,245	33,780	34,049	33,874	34,869	35,041	33,692
North Dakota	30,483	30,298	30,333	30,351	30,491	29,967	29,579	**29,194**	28,348	27,842
Ohio	**30,896**	31,973	33,555	34,803	36,571	37,123	37,608	37,857	37,264	37,415
Oklahoma	29,772	29,486	**28,792**	31,193	30,801	29,974	29,811	29,352	29,492	29,724
Oregon	**34,034**	35,993	35,383	35,896	36,610	37,213	37,418	37,350	37,201	37,174
Pennsylvania	**29,612**	30,710	31,339	32,309	33,622	34,481	34,966	36,060	37,002	37,323
Rhode Island	**30,144**	32,441	33,389	33,966	36,017	36,159	37,054	36,484	33,664	33,274
South Carolina	**27,147**	27,636	30,595	31,694	33,466	34,076	34,197	34,998	34,224	32,737
South Dakota	**26,126**	26,283	26,553	26,745	27,222	26,823	*27,458*	*27,269*	*27,127*	*26,854*
Tennessee	27,665	**27,622**	30,268	30,662	32,097	32,577	33,802	33,998	33,895	33,091
Texas	31,483	**31,477**	34,609	35,178	34,514	34,932	34,798	34,384	32,813	33,061
Utah	35,626	34,840	32,298	33,304	32,670	31,056	30,221	**29,945**	30,480	30,331
Vermont	**23,194**	25,905	26,818	29,251	30,152	31,878	33,826	34,304	35,018	36,010
Virginia	**28,452**	29,231	30,252	31,687	33,335	34,870	35,676	36,333	36,098	34,299
Washington	**35,457**	35,627	35,771	35,497	36,247	36,199	36,008	35,819	36,883	37,151
West Virginia	28,439	**27,778**	29,760	30,415	31,102	30,390	29,421	29,227	31,382	31,835
Wisconsin	**33,504**	40,246	37,242	38,790	38,322	39,868	40,191	38,278	37,709	36,910
Wyoming	**36,663**	37,936	37,810	37,906	38,257	37,037	36,214	35,105	34,276	32,988
Number of States with Low and High Values in Each Year:										
Low	34	10	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	1
High	0	1	0	5	2	4	6	8	9	15

NOTE: Original data are from the National Education Association. Data for 1991-92 are estimates. Data have been adjusted by an interstate cost-of-living factor developed by the American Federation of Teachers ("Survey & Analysis of Salary Trends 1990") and by an annual consumer price index (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics).

XXXX indicates the low year for each state in the series.
XXXX indicates the high year for each state in the series.
XXXX indicates the highest state in a particular year.
XXXX indicates the lowest state in a particular year.

TABLE 4-A

PERCENTAGE CHANGE BETWEEN PAIRS OF YEARS FOR
AVERAGE SALARY OF INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF
FOR ALL STATES, 1982-83 TO 1991-92

Pairs of Years ☛	1982-83 to 1983-84	1983-84 to 1984-85	1984-85 to 1985-86	1985-86 to 1986-87	1986-87 to 1987-88	1987-88 to 1988-89	1988-89 to 1989-90	1989-90 to 1990-91	1990-91 to 1991-92
National Average	3.0%	2.8%	3.2%	3.2%	1.8%	1.5%	.9%	- .2%	.2%
State									
Alabama	- 2.8	10.0	10.7	- 1.4	- 3.0	3.7	- 4.4	1.7	- 3.7
Alaska	7.8	- 2.2	- 1.5	.1	- 1.7	- 3.3	- 1.5	- 4.5	- 2.3
Arizona	4.2	4.7	2.0	4.2	1.7	.5	.2	- .7	.1
Arkansas	9.1	5.8	.9	- .1	- .9	1.0	.1	.0	9.0
California	2.0	4.2	2.8	5.3	2.5	.4	4.5	- 1.1	1.3
Colorado	5.1	.6	2.3	3.7	.6	- .8	- .8	- 2.1	- .7
Connecticut	5.7	3.5	5.1	6.4	11.2	6.8	3.2	2.7	3.5
Delaware	- 1.6	5.0	3.8	9.3	3.9	2.7	.9	.2	- 5.6
Florida	2.3	4.1	3.3	4.3	2.1	1.9	.6	.1	- 2.6
Georgia	3.4	5.9	8.2	4.0	4.0	3.5	1.6	.4	- 2.4
Hawaii	- 4.5	- 3.3	1.9	1.7	3.0	4.0	- 1.6	- 3.4	1.8
Idaho	- .9	6.5	1.3	.6	- .1	- 1.7	- .1	1.9	.8
Illinois	4.9	1.7	.9	3.3	1.5	.8	.5	.1	1.4
Indiana	3.4	1.7	2.8	3.2	- .9	7.2	- 1.6	1.2	.0
Iowa	1.4	- .5	- .2	2.2	5.9	- .2	- .9	- .6	.3
Kansas	4.2	5.0	4.1	2.1	.3	6.8	- 1.6	- 1.2	- .7
Kentucky	3.2	- 1.4	.0	5.3	4.2	- 1.3	.7	4.5	1.8
Louisiana	- 3.1	1.5	2.6	1.4	- 3.7	2.0	3.2	2.5	- 1.1
Maine	3.3	1.5	3.2	6.5	6.2	2.5	3.0	.8	- .2
Maryland	- .4	5.1	.3	5.6	3.1	5.5	2.1	.1	- 2.9
Massachusetts	- .3	.7	3.1	8.1	3.5	4.4	- .2	- 1.4	2.2
Michigan	.6	.7	1.9	3.1	- 2.5	- 1.4	4.5	- 1.9	- .8
Minnesota	2.3	.8	3.8	1.6	1.8	- 1.5	.2	1.3	.8
Mississippi	6.9	- 3.5	11.7	3.3	2.0	5.7	2.7	- 4.7	- 3.8
Missouri	6.5	1.8	3.5	6.1	.4	1.1	- .6	- .9	1.9
Montana	2.7	.6	12.2	1.2	.6	- 2.7	- .9	- 4.0	- 2.6
Nebraska	4.9	1.3	5.5	- 1.2	.1	.9	1.8	- 1.4	- 1.6
Nevada	- 2.0	- 3.4	9.5	3.8	- 1.4	.3	1.2	.0	- 1.2
New Hampshire	1.7	2.5	8.2	2.8	5.3	6.8	3.6	.6	3.7
New Jersey	4.6	2.5	5.1	4.2	2.9	3.6	3.3	2.1	3.6

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 4-A (Continued)

Pairs of Years ☛	1982-83 to 1983-84	1983-84 to 1984-85	1984-85 to 1985-86	1985-86 to 1986-87	1986-87 to 1987-88	1987-88 to 1988-89	1988-89 to 1989-90	1989-90 to 1990-91	1990-91 to 1991-92
National Average	3.0%	2.8%	3.2%	3.2%	1.8%	1.5%	.9%	- .2%	.2%
State									
New Mexico	- .3	2.8	6.9	- 5.7	- 3.2	- 3.2	- 1.6	- 1.1	- 1.7
New York	6.0	- .1	3.6	2.9	4.1	3.4	.2	2.2	1.2
North Carolina	.2	8.8	4.1	4.8	.8	- .5	2.9	.5	- 3.9
North Dakota	- .6	.1	.1	.5	- 1.7	- 1.3	- 1.3	- 2.9	- 1.8
Ohio	3.5	4.9	3.7	5.1	1.5	1.3	.1	- 1.0	.4
Oklahoma	- 1.0	- 2.4	8.3	- 1.3	- 2.7	- .5	- 1.5	.5	.8
Oregon	5.8	- 1.7	1.5	2.0	1.6	.5	- .2	- .4	- .1
Pennsylvania	3.7	2.0	3.1	4.1	2.6	1.4	3.1	2.6	2.5
Rhode Island	7.6	2.9	1.7	6.0	.4	2.5	- 1.5	- 7.7	- 1.2
South Carolina	1.8	10.7	3.6	5.6	1.8	.4	1.4	- 1.3	- 4.3
South Dakota	.6	1.0	.7	1.8	5.9	- 4.7	- .7	- .5	- 1.0
Tennessee	- .2	9.6	1.3	4.7	1.5	3.8	.6	- .3	- 2.4
Texas	.0	9.9	1.6	- 1.9	1.2	- .4	- 1.2	- 4.6	.8
Utah	- 2.2	- 7.3	3.1	- 1.9	- 4.9	- 2.7	- .9	1.8	- .5
Vermont	11.7	3.5	9.1	3.1	5.7	6.1	1.4	2.1	2.8
Virginia	2.7	3.5	4.7	5.2	4.6	2.3	1.8	- .6	- 5.0
Washington	.5	.4	- .8	2.1	- .1	- .5	- .5	3.0	.7
West Virginia	- 2.3	7.1	2.2	2.3	- 2.3	- 3.2	- .7	7.4	.8
Wisconsin	20.1	- 7.5	4.2	- 1.2	4.0	.8	- 4.8	- 1.5	- 2.1
Wyoming	3.5	- .3	.3	.9	- 3.2	- 2.2	- 3.1	- 2.4	- 3.8
Number of States with Negative Percentages:	14	12	3	8	14	18	23	25	27

NOTE: Original data are from the National Education Association. Data for 1991-92 are estimates. Data have been adjusted by an interstate cost-of-living factor developed by the American Federation of Teachers ("Survey & Analysis of Salary Trends 1990") and by an annual consumer price index (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics).

TABLE 5

NUMBER OF INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF PER 1,000 ADA PUPILS FOR ALL STATES, 1982-83 TO 1991-92

Year ☛	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
National Average	66	67	68	69	69	70	71	72	72	72
State										
Alabama	59	59	60	61	61	63	65	67	69	69
Alaska	81	89	79	83	77	74	73	73	70	70
Arizona	76	72	63	63	61	64	64	64	64	65
Arkansas	65	66	66	69	69	71	71	72	73	73
California	*48*	*48*	*49*	*49*	49	48	48	48	48	*48*
Colorado	65	63	64	66	67	67	68	68	69	68
Connecticut	84	83	86	87	89	92	94	93	92	89
Delaware	72	72	74	76	76	76	75	75	74	73
Florida	68	69	71	70	72	72	73	74	74	74
Georgia	60	60	62	63	62	66	69	71	72	71
Hawaii	65	64	65	66	66	68	69	70	73	73
Idaho	57	56	57	58	57	58	58	59	60	61
Illinois	70	70	70	71	72	73	73	74	74	74
Indiana	61	62	63	65	66	68	69	70	66	73
Iowa	72	73	74	76	75	75	77	76	77	77
Kansas	81	82	82	83	83	82	85	85	85	84
Kentucky	62	62	64	66	67	69	70	71	72	72
Louisiana	67	66	66	67	67	68	71	72	73	70
Maine	69	73	74	77	81	82	86	89	90	92
Maryland	69	71	71	72	73	73	74	75	75	74
Massachusetts	79	82	84	88	92	94	93	89	81	82
Michigan	62	63	65	65	71	71	72	65	66	66
Minnesota	66	66	68	69	69	69	70	69	69	68
Mississippi	64	64	64	65	61	62	63	64	65	65
Missouri	74	76	77	78	78	80	81	82	83	82
Montana	79	78	79	77	78	78	79	81	81	81
Nebraska	77	78	79	79	79	79	80	81	81	81
Nevada	59	60	61	61	62	63	62	62	64	65
New Hampshire	76	77	78	79	79	81	82	83	81	82
New Jersey	83	83	85	87	90	90	94	95	94	97

(Continued on next page)

XXXX indicates the highest state in a particular year.
XXXX indicates the lowest state in a particular year.

TABLE 5 (Continued)

Year ☛	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
National Average	66	67	68	69	69	70	71	72	72	72
State										
New Mexico	66	63	68	67	66	70	72	73	74	75
New York	77	80	81	85	87	89	90	91	92	91
North Carolina	61	62	63	65	66	68	71	72	73	74
North Dakota	75	75	76	76	74	74	74	75	73	73
Ohio	65	65	66	67	68	68	72	73	73	73
Oklahoma	70	72	71	72	70	70	72	73	75	76
Oregon	68	69	69	69	69	69	69	68	68	67
Pennsylvania	73	73	73	74	76	76	77	79	78	78
Rhode Island	69	73	82	83	82	82	84	85	84	85
South Carolina	66	67	69	71	71	71	71	72	73	71
South Dakota	74	75	76	77	75	77	78	77	78	81
Tennessee	58	59	61	62	63	64	63	64	65	65
Texas	67	67	67	68	69	71	73	74	75	75
Utah	50	51	51	51	*48*	*47*	*47*	*47*	*47*	*48*
Vermont	*93*	*90*	*92*	*91*	*91*	91	93	93	*95*	94
Virginia	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
Washington	58	59	60	60	61	61	61	61	61	61
West Virginia	72	74	76	78	80	80	81	81	81	79
Wisconsin	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	77	88	89
Wyoming	79	82	84	84	87	81	81	81	81	81

NOTE: Original data are from the National Education Association. Data for 1991-92 are estimates.

XXXX indicates the highest state in a particular year.
XXXX indicates the lowest state in a particular year.

TABLE 6

NUMBER OF STATES WITH SPECIFIC ANNUAL INCREASES AND DECREASES IN PER-PUPIL SPENDING, STATE SUPPORT, LOCAL SUPPORT, AVERAGE SALARY OF INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF, AND RATIO OF INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF PER 1,000 PUPILS BETWEEN 1982-83 AND 1991-92

	Period			
	1982-83 through 1985-86	1985-86 through 1988-89	1988-89 through 1991-92	*Total*
Per-Pupil Spending:				
Increase GT $200	69	58	23	150
Decrease GT $200	*4*	*6*	*9*	*19*
Per-Pupil State Support:				
Increase GT $100	74	60	34	168
Decrease GT $100	*9*	*17*	*30*	*56*
Per-Pupil Local Support:				
Increase GT $100	52	70	38	160
Decrease GT $100	*6*	*11*	*14*	*31*
Average Salary of Instructional Staff:				
Increase GT $800	77	60	23	160
Decrease GT $800	*5*	*15*	*22*	*42*
Instructional Staff per 1,000 Pupils:				
Increase GT 1	98	83	68	249
Decrease GT 1	*16*	*25*	*31*	*72*

NOTE: For each period, there are 150 possibilities (3 year-to-year changes times 50 states).

GT means "greater than."

TABLE 7

NUMBER OF STATES WITHIN SPECIFIC RANGES OF NATIONAL AVERAGE FOR SPENDING, STATE SUPPORT, LOCAL SUPPORT, AVERAGE SALARY OF INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF AND RATIO OF INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF PER 1,000 PUPILS IN 1982-83 AND 1991-92

	Position Relative to National Average				
	More Than 15% Below National Average	5-15% Below National Average	Within 5% of National Average	5-15% Above National Average	More Than 15% Above National Average
Per-Pupil Spending:					
1982-83	11	9	11	12	7
1991-92	*12*	*9*	*9*	*13*	*7*
Per-Pupil State Support:					
1982-83	13	8	10	5	14
1991-92	*17*	*7*	*9*	*3*	*14*
Per-Pupil Local Support:					
1982-83	21	2	2	2	23
1991-92	*21*	*2*	*5*	*2*	*20*
Average Salary of Instructional Staff:					
1982-83	7	15	16	6	6
1991-92	*8*	*13*	*21*	*7*	*1*
Instructional Staff per 1,000 Pupils:					
1982-83	2	10	15	13	10
1991-92	*4*	*7*	*20*	*10*	*9*

NOTE: See Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 for national averages.

TABLE 8

PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN ADJUSTED EXPENDITURE PER PUPIL, ADJUSTED STATE SUPPORT PER PUPIL, ADJUSTED LOCAL SUPPORT PER PUPIL, ADJUSTED AVERAGE SALARY OF INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF AND NUMBER OF PROFESSIONAL STAFF PER 1,000 ADA PUPILS BETWEEN 1982-83 AND 1991-92 FOR THE 50 STATES

	Per-Pupil Expenditure	State Support	Local Support	Average Salary	Staff Per 1,000 ADA
National Average	30.5%	33.5%	32.8%	17.6%	8.5%
State					
Alabama	27.3	1.5	49.3	9.9	17.5
Alaska	- 13.6	- 9.4	51.8	- 9.2	- 14.0
Arizona	26.6	- 7.8	61.8	18.1	- 13.9
Arkansas	33.7	60.4	16.1	27.1	11.8
California	25.2	36.2	51.1	23.9	.4
Colorado	17.5	5.4	17.4	8.1	5.3
Connecticut	61.1	76.1	50.7	59.5	6.8
Delaware	22.2	16.4	18.9	19.4	1.9
Florida	26.9	30.4	47.9	17.2	8.4
Georgia	51.6	42.4	86.9	32.2	17.8
Hawaii	16.2	27.8	--	- .8	12.7
Idaho	10.3	29.8	16.5	8.3	7.1
Illinois	17.9	20.7	27.7	16.1	5.5
Indiana	67.3	67.9	37.5	17.9	19.5
Iowa	16.6	39.1	- 9.2	7.4	7.0
Kansas	16.9	9.5	15.2	20.1	3.4
Kentucky	38.1	37.7	58.2	18.2	17.0
Louisiana	12.3	14.7	8.1	5.1	4.1
Maine	61.2	55.6	71.0	29.9	33.3
Maryland	28.3	25.0	35.0	19.4	7.7
Massachusetts	39.1	23.3	43.7	21.7	3.7
Michigan	25.7	39.5	19.5	5.0	6.2
Minnesota	25.1	46.8	10.8	11.5	2.7
Mississippi	25.0	19.8	53.1	20.7	1.8
Missouri	34.2	35.1	36.7	21.3	10.4
Montana	12.6	- 7.4	8.1	6.5	2.3
Nebraska	19.8	3.9	25.0	10.4	6.5
Nevada	28.4	7.7	40.9	6.4	10.8
New Hampshire	64.7	49.7	60.9	40.9	7.9
New Jersey	64.9	51.0	59.4	36.7	17.5

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 8 (Continued)

	Per-Pupil Expenditure	State Support	Local Support	Average Salary	Staff Per 1,000 ADA
National Average	30.5%	33.5%	32.8%	17.6%	8.5%
State					
New Mexico	12.7	8.9	3.0	- 7.3	13.6
New York	33.3	30.5	40.9	25.8	17.5
North Carolina	58.8	81.7	57.1	18.6	21.3
North Dakota	- 6.7	-24.7	- 2.0	- 8.7	- 2.6
Ohio	43.3	35.3	39.9	21.1	13.7
Oklahoma	- 4.8	6.2	41.3	- .2	8.1
Oregon	7.4	- 4.8	9.1	9.2	- 1.0
Pennsylvania	50.5	61.8	53.0	28.1	7.3
Rhode Island	42.9	58.3	33.2	10.4	23.1
South Carolina	39.7	30.7	67.3	20.6	7.9
South Dakota	22.0	9.3	14.7	2.8	9.5
Tennessee	28.4	16.2	33.0	19.6	10.6
Texas	19.9	13.6	28.1	5.0	12.5
Utah	9.4	6.0	- 9.4	-14.9	- 3.9
Vermont	35.0	84.2	71.1	55.3	.7
Virginia	42.0	39.9	38.8	20.5	12.8
Washington	35.2	31.1	34.2	4.8	5.3
West Virginia	55.2	61.2	28.3	11.2	10.2
Wisconsin	25.2	34.3	18.0	10.2	24.0
Wyoming	- 6.2	27.6	-57.3	-10.0	2.7
Number of States with Percentage Increases:					
Negative	4	5	4	7	5
Less than 9.9%	2	9	4	12	25
10.0 - 19.9%	12	5	9	14	16
20.0 - 29.9%	13	6	4	12	3
30.0- 39.9%	8	12	8	2	1
40.0 - 49.9%	3	3	6	1	0
Over 49.9%	8	10	14	2	0

NOTE: Original data are from the National Education Association. Data for 1991-92 are estimates. Data have been adjusted by a state cost-of-living factor developed by the American Federation of Teachers ("Survey & Analysis of Salary Trends 1990") and by an annual consumer price index (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics).

TABLE 9

CORRELATIONS BETWEEN PAIRS OF VARIABLES FOR ALL STATES, 1982-83 TO 1991-92

Year ☛	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
Variable Pairs										
Expenditure with:										
State Support	.45	.51	.44	.38	.30	.32	.31	.26	.26	.22
Local Support	.52	.59	.58	.59	.57	.59	.62	.65	.63	.65
Average Salary	.51	.57	.55	.48	.50	.52	.58	.55	.51	.54
Staff Ratio	.53	.63	.56	.62	.64	.66	.66	.66	.68	.67
State Support with:										
Local Support	-.44	-.34	-.41	-.47	-.51	-.52	-.50	-.51	-.53	-.53
Average Salary	.40	.39	.39	.32	.28	.24	.21	.13	.14	.09
Staff Ratio	-.05	.08	-.07	-.08	-.09	-.06	-.02	-.00	-.02	-.05
Local Support with:										
Average Salary	.21	.30	.25	.23	.23	.29	.41	.44	.39	.45
Staff Ratio	.50	.54	.57	.57	.62	.60	.57	.53	.57	.57
Average Salary with:										
Staff Ratio	-.30	-.10	-.21	-.21	-.14	-.08	-.01	-.06	-.06	-.03

NOTE: Original data are from the National Education Association. Data for 1991-92 are estimates. Data have been adjusted by a state cost-of-living factor developed by the American Federation of Teachers ("Survey & Analysis of Salary Trends 1990") and by an annual consumer price index (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics).

Expenditure, state support and local support variables are expressed in per-pupil (ADA) terms. Salary is the average salary of professional staff. Staff ratio is the number of instructional staff per 1,000 ADA pupils.

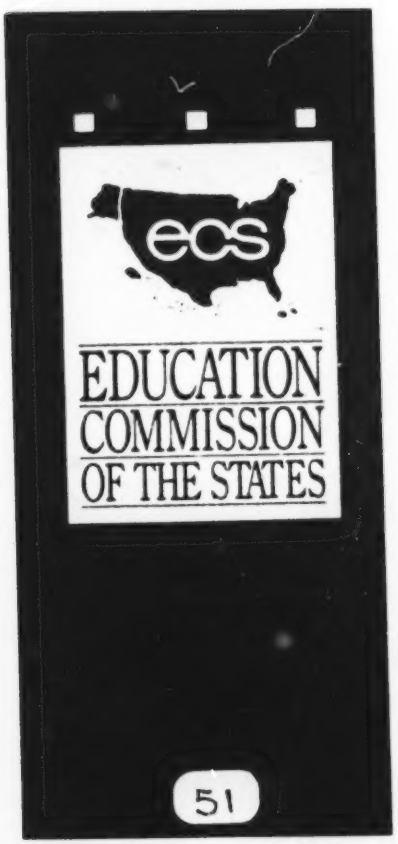
Correlations use state average data and are not weighted to reflect the number of pupils in each state.

TABLE 10

STATE COST-OF-LIVING INDICES

	Index	State	Index
National Average	1.000		
State			
Alabama	.898	Montana	.913
Alaska	1.300	Nebraska	.908
Arizona	1.006	Nevada	.954
Arkansas	.884	New Hampshire	1.059
California	1.074	New Jersey	1.293
Colorado	.980	New Mexico	.928
Connecticut	1.273	New York	1.160
Delaware	1.062	North Carolina	.912
Florida	.962	North Dakota	.895
Georgia	.918	Ohio	.947
Hawaii	1.270	Oklahoma	.896
Idaho	.916	Oregon	.944
Illinois	.958	Pennsylvania	1.039
Indiana	.921	Rhode Island	1.105
Iowa	.915	South Carolina	.901
Kansas	.911	South Dakota	.891
Kentucky	.891	Tennessee	.903
Louisiana	.913	Texas	.912
Maine	.950	Utah	.902
Maryland	1.115	Vermont	.960
Massachusetts	1.266	Virginia	.957
Michigan	.937	Washington	.976
Minnesota	.932	West Virginia	.896
Mississippi	.881	Wisconsin	.931
Missouri	.916	Wyoming	.917

Source: "Survey & Analysis of Salary Trends 1990" (Table 1-6) by F. Howard Nelson, American Federation of Teachers, July 1990.


ecs
EDUCATION
COMMISSION
OF THE STATES
51